

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LX.]

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BIRTHS.

On the 28th July, at Fair View, No. 9, Caine road, the wife of E. J. DE FIGUEIREDO, of a daughter.

On the 30th July, at Mountain View, the Peak, the wife of Dr. WILLIAM HUNTER, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th July, before the Registrar-General of Hongkong, HENRY MONSEL, son of the late A. G. T. CUMINE, of Aberdeen, Scotland (formerly of Shanghai), to WINIFRED GREAVES, of Hongkong.

On the 2nd August, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, WALTER RUSSELL MCCALLUM, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, son of the late Major H. A. MCCALLUM, R.M.L.I., to MARY FRANCES CUNLIFFE, daughter of the late JOHN RANSON HUNTER, of Inverness, and of Mrs. HUNTER, Grove Side, Teddington.

DEATHS.

On the 18th July, at Yokohama, Mrs. HELM, wife of JULIUS HELM.

On the 20th July, at Kuling, of typhoid fever, the Rev. CHARLES ROBERTSON, London Mission, Hankow, aged 34 years.

On the 30th July, at the Government Civil Hospital, after a short illness, CHAS PERKINS, a native of Hobart, Tasmani, aged 36 years.

Hongkong Weekly Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The French Mail of the 8th July ex s.s. *Polynesian*, and the German Mail of the 5th July ex the s.s. *Prinz Heinrich* ex s.s. *Polynesian* arrived, per the s.s. *Catherine Apcar*, on the 8th inst.

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

"Mark Twain" is now back in America.

Telegrams relating to the war will be found on p. 93.

Newchwang has declared Hongkong an infected port.

Mr. H. C. Nicolle has accepted the post of Treasurer of the Colony of Ceylon.

The *Sunday Sun* avers that Manila is at present the cleanest city in the Orient. The *Sunday Sun* has a sarcastic vein.

Home papers are suggesting that F. Carruthers Gould, the caricaturist and cartoonist, should have had a Birthday honour.

Sir Oliver Lodge has declared that radium was not so new and startling as to disconcert scientists. It fits in with their cosmogony.

A picture in the *Sphere*, alleged to represent a Japanese railway station, "where troops leave for the front," has been recognised as a well-known photograph of the Kobe Club.

The *Times* has added to the daily "hatches, matches, and despatches" list one giving betrothals. People now, says the *L. & C. Express*, talk of hatches, catches, matches, and despatches.

The papers are quoting some correspondent who has spoken of the way in which Japanese messengers run round with newspaper "specials." The Japanese postmen also do their rounds on the trot.

Many Turkish military men declare that they are only waiting for the final defeat of General Kuropatkin in Manchuria, says Renter's correspondent in Macedonia, to let slip the dogs of war upon Bulgaria.

The *N. C. Daily News* understands that the gentleman who is on his way to the Far East to succeed Mr. Willis E. Gray as Chairman of the Committee of the American China Development Company and Engineer-in-chief of the Hankow-Canton railway, is a native of Luxembourg.

"The Japanese Government Tobacco Monopoly is now engaged in manufacturing some 150,000 cigarettes, to be called the "Asahi" and "Yamasakura" brands, to the order of the War Office. The cigarettes will, says the *Chronicle*, be supplied to the troops at the front.

The Shanghai Zionist Association sent the following telegram to the English Association, referring to the death of Mr. Herzl, the distinguished Zionist: "Shanghai Zionists deeply regret untimely death Herzl. Leader, Prince in Israel, fallen. Convey condolence bereaved family. Edward Ezra, President."

Some of our contemporaries announce that a new paper has been started at Seoul with Mr. T. Cowen as editor. The start has been made only in somebody's imagination. We believe a proposal to publish a paper at Seoul is at present under consideration, but it is a long way from being started yet. Mr. Cowen is busy writing a book.

A Chinese "mad mullah" has arisen on the skirts of Burma. He was variously known as Hkun Li and Ah Hsai; had a retinue of fighting men; and announced his Royal intention to march on Mandalay. Mr. Stirling, superintendent of the Northern Shan States, with 25 military police, attacked and killed him and seventeen of his followers on the 8th ultimo.

Mr. Frederick Sandys, the great draughtsman and painter, died on June 25th.

A Nanking despatch states that Viceroy Wei Kuang-tao has sent nearly 5,000 men to reinforce the Two Kwang troops in suppressing the rebellion there. The majority of these Liangkang reinforcements have hitherto been stationed in the cities along the Grand Canal, and are said to be among the best to be had in the Liangkang provinces.

Referring to "the complete collapse of the whole of the front of the new building erected on the (Foochow) Bund for the French Post Office," the *Foochow Daily Echo* calls it "significant of the risks run by allowing native builders a free hand." It seems that the rush happened very early in the morning, and only one Chinaman was reported injured.

The Lascar crew of the *Knight Commander* was taken to Yokohama by the C.N.S. *Tsinan* on July 25th. The foreigners were retained as prisoners by the Russians. The *Tsinan's* captain saw two Japanese sailing vessels sunk off Izu on the 24th ult. The P. & A. chartered German steamer *Arabia*, with 30,000 barrels of flour, is supposed to have been taken to Vladivostock.

Russia is still using the excuse which she utilised when the Japanese sank the *Varyag*. We read in a paper, "the garrison were unprepared for the last Japanese assault." A good excuse should not be overdone. They ought to know by now (says the *Globe*) that the war has begun. The hardships of the common soldiers in Port Arthur increase momentarily. The latest news is that General Stoessel has begun to make stirring speeches to them on Mondays and Thursdays.

As the Russian Society for the Exploration of Central and Eastern Asia made the request, the Ministry of Finance has given permission for the duty-free exportation to Persia, and also to China, of all such arms and ammunition as are necessary for the protection of the members of the "archaeological expeditions," which the society sends to the countries referred to. The arms and ammunition will be allowed also to return to Russia without the payment of any customs or duty charges.

The arrest of three officers on active service, Lieutenant-Colonel Rollin, Captain François, and Captain Maréchal, in connection with the case against M. Dautriche, was reported in the *Times*. The exact charge brought against them has not been made known officially. Lieutenant-Colonel Rollin was the chief of the so-called Information or Secret Intelligence Bureau, of which M. Dautriche was a subordinate official during the Rennes trial. Captain François and Captain Maréchal were also employed in that bureau at the same time.

Although the Anti-Catholic riot in Ninghai (Taichow, Chekiang) had been settled to the satisfaction of the French Consul-General at Shanghai and the Catholic missionaries concerned, several of the most important ringleaders are still at large; some of these are attempting to revive their campaign against the local converts, consequently the Chekiang Governor has received a communication from the French Consul-General warning him of the coming trouble and requesting him to have the ringleaders of the last riot captured.—*Universal Gazette*.

H.E. SIR MATTHEW NATHAN.

(Daily Press, 30th July.)

Yesterday Hongkong welcomed her thirteenth Governor with as much warmth and energy as the breezeless air and the stored caloric would admit. It is difficult, in the July heat and in the press of business involved in the outgoing mail, for the commercial community to turn out ever to greet a newly arrived Governor, and hence the assemblage at the Blake Pier, though fairly representative, was perhaps hardly as imposing as it assuredly would have been under other conditions. None the less, however, we are sure the Colony accords a most hearty welcome to Sir MATTHEW NATHAN. The new GOVERNOR, though perhaps the youngest of his twelve predecessors, has a distinguished record, and if we could feel any lingering doubt on the subject the Secretary of State for the Colonies has publicly vouched for His Excellency's ability. That Sir MATTHEW also possesses tact and knowledge of men as well as of things we may take for granted. Whether our new GOVERNOR has received an equally favourable impression of us and our surroundings yet remains to be learned. But we have some reason to hope so. Hongkong rarely fails to create a pleasant impression upon those whom fate or the Imperial Government sends to its shores. Many of its citizens have learned to love it, and few fail to take a keen interest in its progress, and welfare. We trust that the pleasantest of bonds will be formed with it by Sir MATTHEW NATHAN, and that when the time comes for him to say farewell it will be with mutual regrets.

But we are travelling too fast. His Excellency is not yet properly in the saddle; he has still to grasp some of our various problems, to become familiar with our peculiar idiosyncracies. For the Hongkong community is not a common one: it is somewhat casual, somewhat cranky, and not a little bit unconventional. It is swift to pass judgment, sometimes without due consideration, and prone to forget to make those charitable allowances so necessary when dealing with fallible mortals. It is certain, however, that Sir MATTHEW NATHAN made a very favourable impression on the public yesterday. He conveys the idea of strength and vigour and alertness; he has a quick eye, a pleasant smile, and an ingratiating manner. His Excellency's speech after being sworn in at the Council Chamber was also tactful and reassuring. He placed, as we hoped he would, the railway question in the forefront of his programme, and the question of sanitation and the extermination of the plague is to be a good second. Other things must follow in due place and course. This is as we could wish it. The construction of the Kowloon-Canton Railway is now the primal necessity, and we are devoutly thankful to know that it is to receive immediate attention. The GOVERNOR was also most emphatic in his statement that the commerce of the port would always receive from him the closest attention; that trade was indeed in his opinion of the very first importance. It is for this reason that we have so strenuously insisted upon this railway question being faced immediately, and that no further delay in the matter should be permitted or even thought of. It will be a relief to the entire community to know that Sir MATTHEW NATHAN is on this question in such complete accord with Sir HENRY BLAKE and Mr. MAY, more especially as we may fairly presume that His Excellency also reflects the views of the Colonial Office.

On the other questions lightly touched upon by the GOVERNOR it was satisfactory to note that His Excellency has not only done a good deal to get informed on different points, but that he has a pretty good general idea of what is desired and needed. We have a large revenue, but the demands upon it are great, and it will no doubt be imperative to exercise rigorous economy in the expenditure if the greater and more pressing works are to be properly, efficiently, and speedily carried out. Some public works can wait; they have waited for decades in some instances, and we must rub on with makeshifts a little longer if needs be. The question of the defences of the Colony is one that Sir MATTHEW NATHAN has of course made his own, for as Secretary of the National Defence Committee he naturally became well acquainted with it, and as a Royal Engineer he could not fail to take a lively interest in this subject. His advice and assistance in this matter will be of the greatest value to the General in Command of the Forces. No Governor of Hongkong could fail to take an interest in the Chinese population, who necessarily count for so much in the Colony, and our Chinese fellow residents will appreciate His Excellency's declared intention of making himself thoroughly familiar with their views, hopes, and aspirations. We welcome such a declaration to administer the equal British laws with perfect impartiality. But we doubt not that His Excellency will recognise the difference between the just and equal treatment of the Chinese, and efforts to make British law fit Chinese institutions. It will never, we hope, be for one moment forgotten by His Majesty's Representative that this is a British Colony though it adjoins Chinese territory and the bulk of its inhabitants are of Chinese origin. The little tribute to Mr. MAY's administration during the interregnum came gracefully from Sir MATTHEW NATHAN and augurs well for the harmonious relations which we trust will mark their future intercourse.

ASSASSINATION OF M. DE PLEHVE.

(Daily Press 30th July.)

The assassination of M. DE PLEHVE, which was recorded in our telegrams yesterday morning, following, as it has so closely done, the murder of General BOBRKOFF, ought to give pause to those journalists who have been extenuating the last named affair. No amount of resentment against Russia, however just it may be, can justify the slightest condonation of these shocking deeds. That a murder may sometimes be euphemised by the name tyrannicide does not make it any the less a crime; and lax views of these events can only encourage their recurrence. It is impossible to consent to the adjustment of political wrongs in such fashion. The "patriot-assassin" is only one mind, as prone to err as others, and very often the bloody error he commits but serves to intensify the troubles it was meant to allay. BRUTUS may be an honourable man; nevertheless if he commit murder he deserves the murderer's fate.

A ridiculous letter from the "Life Culture Society" of Los Angeles has been shown to us by a local resident. It promises him a treatment that will keep him healthy and beautiful and youthful for "over a hundred years." The "president" of the society, a man called Segno, thoughtfully encloses a table of American money and "its equivalent in English coin." That is, apparently, the "secret of long life"—the more you pay, the longer you live. Mr. Segno makes much of restoring the cells of the human organs. We think his cells would be correctly spelled with an "S."

THE DOWAGER EMPRESS.

(Daily Press, 1st August.)

The recent rehabilitation of the Dowager Empress Tsz'Hi is one of those things which speak more for the heart than the consistency of those representing foreign interests in China. If there were any reason to believe that a change had come over her feelings or policy, or that she were a whit more disposed to take the lead in any reform conducive to the interests of the Empire over which she presides, the change in our attitude would be not only unobjectionable but laudable, but of this we are safe in saying there is not the slightest evidence. We do not of course shut our eyes to the fact that the China of to-day is very different from that of even five years ago, and that things are openly spoken about, and even put in hands throughout the length and breadth of the land, of which five years ago the very mention would have meant not merely loss of position, but loss of life itself; but with all this there is no evidence to connect the Empress herself. According to official reckoning the Empress Dowager will within a few weeks have attained the age of sixty-nine, an age little susceptible to new impressions; she is stated to have preserved her mental faculties, and still preserves her grasp on current events. It is at least noteworthy that no new influence is mentioned in connection with her surroundings. Those brought in contact with the Court speak of her personal influence over her ministers as still powerful, and that this is the true reason why her continuance as the real head of the state is at the moment indispensable, and the only choice left is the Empress or anarchy. The Emperor himself has been so long accustomed to move in leading strings that to cut himself loose would now be fatuous, and of course all hope of a direct heir must now be given up. According to all precedent his successor should belong to a younger generation, and unfortunately there is no one in the line of succession who has displayed any ability for office. Amongst the surrounding nations in Asia collateral descent is rather preferred, it being held that a brother or nephew who has arrived at years of maturity, especially if he have already displayed talent, is to be selected before a son or nephew, if of tender years. This though at first sight sound in principle, has in all ages been the fruitful mother of rebellion, and the seeming narrowness of the Chinese rule has undoubtedly conduced to the exemption of China from dynastic irregularities. The present trouble has arisen through the failure of direct heirs to the Emperor Hien Fung, and the fact that his only son and successor, T'UNG CHI, died without issue almost as soon as he had assumed the reins of government. Without mentioning any of the sinister rumours which have from time to time been current, it is pretty certain that T'UNG CHI's widow was at the time of his death pregnant, and her early death, certainly hastened through the harsh conduct of the Dowager Tsz'Hi, has been the direct cause of the present trouble. Unfortunately, too, the present Emperor, selected at the instance of the Empress Regent, was brought up deliberately in such a way as to extinguish any remains of manly feeling, and grew up a puny, neglected child with no better associates than the imperial eunuchs. Now all these facts are well known, and should incline to caution those gushing people who all at once have been beswirling with ill-judged effusiveness the Dowager Empress. It is occasionally unfortunate for public manners that to avoid worse evils the world, even

of the elect, has to close its eyes to the unsavoury deeds of those who occupy high places. The Empress Dowager as Regent is under present conditions a necessity, and as such we can ever wish well to her reign. In the necessary intercourse of states the private life of a monarch for public reasons is not to be enquired into. Recent affairs have shown that under the recent rule of the Empress Dowager affairs have certainly progressed, and the people of the Empire are at once happier and better-off nationally and individually than at any period for the last seventy years. This we are happy to allow has in the main been brought about by the strong character of the woman who occupies the place of the Throne, and who has in that high position shown herself a stronger and abler ruler than any of the descendants of the great Emperor K'ANG HI. It is no reason that the private life of the Empress should be ignored, and still less that that favour should be extended to her infamous surroundings. This is, however, the phase of society most prominent in Peking at the moment. From a public point of view it is hardly consonant with the highest diplomacy; from a private it is not becoming in the eyes, at least, of those who would fain see a nobler example set.

ECONOMIC NUTRITION.

(Daily Press, 2nd August.)

The food faddists are so numerous and various, and their contributions to the world's boredom so distressingly frequent, that an article like "Economic Nutrition," in the current number of the *Contemporary*, is liable to escape the attention it deserves. The late Mr. GLADSTONE's not very alluring advice to "chew each morsel of food at least thirty-two times" is taken as text for a homily which, being obeyed, is to considerably reduce the ills that human flesh inherits. Many impressionable people are by the "chow cranks" from time to time scared into a moderation which has first given them the empty feeling of an "aching void," and afterwards driven them to the opposite extreme of the barbarian joys of repletion. This, we are now told by E. WAKE COOK was a false, or "habit-hunger," akin to the "mouth-appetite" of the boy who complained that his mouth was hungrier than his stomach. In venturing the observation that in the Far East there is quite a noticeable lot of that same "mouth-appetite," we would repudiate all intention or desire to appear "preachy." There is a tide in the life of man which, taken at the flood, leads to a hearty and whole-souled recognition of the joys of the table. The man who does not appreciate a well-cooked and well-served dinner must have something the matter with him—or be in love, which is much the same thing, if the professor who recently discovered the *bacillus amoroso* be a credible person. Whatever may be said about quantity—and rude things have been said about the anti-breakfast faddists—there is a good deal that is convincing in this present article's development of the Gladstonian practice of hyper-mastication. It is found in that practice that "after thorough mastication all that is properly reduced and insalivated is swallowed by an involuntary impulse, while all hard, stringy, indigestible substances which would cause trouble if passed into the stomach, are, by the reflex muscles, returned to the mouth for further chewing or actual rejection." This function is described by Dr. VAN SOMEREN as a "new reflex of deglutition." Defenders of the eat-heartily-and-fear-not method maintain that the stomach requires a solid nucleus to work on; but according to the

physiologists, a large proportion of the matter we eat cannot be assimilated, and has to be reduced by bacterial and putrefactive processes—a fact which must arouse unhappy memories in the gourmand. "That fell disease which brought about such a dramatically sudden arrest of our King's coronation preparations, appendicitis, would be a thing of the past (says Mr. COOK) 'if everybody would only swallow food that has been 'Fletcherised.' The last word was coined in America—notorious land of lightning lunches—where a Mr. HORACE FLETCHER has started a crusade with Mr. GLADSTONE's quoted dictum as a motto. This crusade was deemed of sufficient importance for treatment in the *Lancet*, where Dr. HARRY CAMPBELL, noting the wonderful results of Mr. FLETCHER's methods, had much to say of mastication as a lost art. This is what he calls the "age of pap"; and he attributes much illness, the decline in the physical beauty of the race, and the amazing multiplication of dentists, to the modern vice of bolting food. Appendicitis is more common, not because it was, as some cynics have suggested, made fashionable; but because (and Sir FREDERICK TREVES stands sponsor for this) meals are so much hurried over. It is not only the business man who takes his meal all-standing who is guilty; so are many good people who sit an hour and a half at table. The secret of their trouble is too much table-talk. They have to bolt what they can between epigrams or worse. Growing children require generous feeding; older folk only think they do. There seems little doubt, however, that the gentle discipline of chewing would benefit everybody. We have, it seems, to go to the cow, not only for our food, but for the proper way to eat it.

TOLSTOI AND WAR.

(Daily Press, 3rd August.)

SHAKESPEARE's inquiry—"What's in a name?"—has been answered. There is that in it which will induce a newspaper like the *London Times* to devote a full page and a half to sheer, stark, staring nonsense, mischievous drivel. We allude, of course, to the anti-war adumbrations of Tolstoi, some of which we reproduce in our issue of to-day. There are a great many people who believe in Tolstoism; some of them have been airing their shaky logic lately in the correspondence columns of our Kobe contemporary, the *Chronicle*. It is believable that had Tolstoi's letter to the *Times* been signed by the Russian equivalent of "John Smith," the page and a half of the *Thunderer's* space would have been otherwise engaged. Tolstoi is insane. There is no doubt of it. He may be on certain grounds compared with W. T. STEAD; but in the latter case we are enabled to see some method in the mania. Tolstoi's philosophy—for it is as philosopher rather than novelist that he claims such universal attention—is a suicidal one. In that immoral book, the *Kreutzer Sonata*—immoral in its teaching, as well as indelicate in its expression—Tolstoi struck the note which earned for him his fame, or notoriety. We need not dwell upon it: it is of a piece with his latest lucubrations in the *Times*, unnatural, unreasonable, anarchistic, tending to a surer destruction than is the war at which he girds. "Pozhynscheff," the character used by Tolstoi as a mouthpiece, admitted that his neighbours looked upon him as cracked; and in his *Confession*, Tolstoi felt he was "not quite mentally sound." NORDAU sees in that admission a flash of self-knowledge on the part of the

COUNT. Those who have read *My Religion*—one of the most plausible and yet mistaken commentaries on the *New Testament* ever written—will remember that Tolstoi, in the usual way of the ill-balanced inquirer, arrived at the verge of pessimism and suicide simultaneously. He saved himself on the brink of the pit by embracing a sentimental anthropomania; and by pouring the vials of his hate on the knowledge of science which had driven him into danger. In his *Confession*, this great Russian philosopher, who has probably destroyed more natural happiness than NAPOLEON with his armies managed to do, denies to the natural sciences all claim to usefulness. His unphilosophic notions of science may be recognised in his *Fruits of Enlightenment*. He is a notable exemplar of the vast army of ROUVARDS and PECUCHERS who deduce from *Science Siftings* the guiding principles of many a grand mistake. Tolstoi, with his poetic, vivid treatment of a mass of half-truths, is more terrible than an army with banners. His adoption and partial perversion of the theme of ROUSSEAU is like his sublimely unthinkable altruism, and unlike his Buddhistic negation of all the human instincts, a taking notion. Fortunately, instinct is a persistent motor, apt to outwear mistaken morals and false philosophies. Tolstoi, as we have suggested, must be accounted responsible for the setting back of a few human clocks, disengaging the mental mechanisms of impressionable youth; but the unchecked flight of time finds man in the aggregate pretty much as he was when the Oxyrhynchus papyri were written, fighting and loving, worrying and rejoicing over the trifles that make the sum of human things. Thus, despite Tolstoi, and the prominence accorded to his hysterics, SHAKESPEARE (whom he sneers at as "an over-rated scribbler": what an opening for *tu quoque!*) will continue to enjoy some appreciation; Woman, whom Tolstoi despises, will continue to play her noble communal part; and Man will not cease (we trust) to shoot straight and fight fair. The fact that Russia, usually credited with some intolerance, suffers patiently such seditious utterances by Tolstoi, argues that his madness and irresponsibility are recognised where he belongs.

JAPAN'S RELIGIOUS LOYALTY.

(Daily Press, 4th August.)

When, before the current war began, the Japanese Diet introduced in its Reply to the Address from the Throne a variation from the customary tone of grateful acquiescence in the *status quo*, there was a distinctly perceptible sensation of shock throughout the empire. The conspicuous meekness with which the Japanese people accepted the subsequent summary dismissal of its recalcitrant representatives must be regarded as an indication that Japan is not yet so desperately democratic in its ideas as some alien observers have considered it to be. The secret of the apparent inappreciation of the logical issues of the Iro Constitution may perhaps be found in the fact that sufficient time has not elapsed for one of its most famous clauses to bear fruit. We have in mind the twenty-eighth article, granting freedom of religious belief. Enlightened as Iro's views upon State religions undoubtedly are, and greatly appreciated as this privilege will one day be, we have little doubt, *malgre* the self-congratulatory trumpeting of the Christian missionaries, and the greatly enhanced efforts of the Buddhist revivalists, that the great heart of Japan is still steeped in Shintoism. Not perhaps the pure, esoteric Shintoism as described by

Mr. LOWELL, but the Shintoism that has naturally evolved from its remoter origins. Recollection of Professor CHAMBERLAIN'S translation of the *Records of Ancient Things* recalls a suggestion somewhere in the introduction that Shintoism may have begun as an offshoot of that most universal form of faith expressed in sun-worship, the sun being recognised as the male principle in all phallic religion. At all events, it is not hard to trace a connection between that and the hero-worship which followed with the Aryan invasion; and thence to the present development of a lively belief in the divine right of kings, which is, crudely put, the essence of Japan's modern faith. What Buddhism there is in Japan is a bastard, misunderstood, adaptation of the cult of GAUTAMA, and these very misunderstandings have conspired to strengthen the unwavering, almost unreasoning loyalty to the authorities and ruling house, a loyalty that has forced itself upon our notice in very striking ways during the present trouble with Russia. Another illustration of the popular view of "Japan before all," or "the nation before party politics," may be found in the *Fourth Financial and Economic Annual of Japan 1904*, a copy of which has reached us, by courtesy of Mr. NOMA, the Consul here, from Mr. Y. SAKATANI, the Vice Minister of Finances. This most clever and interesting compilation will bear more exhaustive consideration than can be given in the space of one article. For the present, the notes on the budget for 1904-5 claim attention. The Japanese House of Peers, it may be remarked, is a more lordly institution than our House of Lords, being likened with justice to the Prussian Herrenhaus. These notes on the budget for Japan's thirty-seventh fiscal year refer in a very matter-of-fact manner to the event we speak of in the opening of this article, and which caused such a world-wide sensation last December. It says: "the House of Representatives was dissolved, so that there was no opportunity of presenting the Budget to the Diet." Without troubling the Diet at all, and in accordance with a clause of the Constitution that seems to have fitted the case, a modified copy of the preceding year's Budget was carried out. The repentant Diet, after a month's dismissal, went back meekly to their seats and passed a War Budget, of which more anon. With regard to the general decrease noted in both revenue and expenditure, the Finance Minister points out that the first is not inconsistent with general progress, but is due to the restoration of the land-tax to its former basis, and to a decrease in the *saké* tax and sugar excise. The decrease in expenditure, of course, was obtained at the cost of postponing many public works. No new works will be begun at all this current fiscal year; and the development of the railway system will be confined to the sections already commenced. That, and education, and colonisation, *inter alia*, has had to be hung up in view of the war, for which up to the end of March the spending of one hundred and fifty-six million *yen* had been sanctioned by Imperial Ordinance. In addition to the domestic loan of a hundred millions, which elicited subscriptions amounting to four and a half times that sum, leaving even then, as this report complacently remarks, an "ample margin" still retained by the nation—in addition there were diverted twenty-five millions kept under special accounts. The Finance Minister's reason for believing that the financial resources of Japan are still barely touched is that the most of that huge issue of Exchequer Bonds was allotted among the lower classes. That was the emergency war budget. Since then,

as our readers are aware, there have been extraordinary special taxes imposed in Japan, at which, by the way, the foreigners within her gates have balked. The revenue and expenditure of this extraordinary budget both amount to three hundred and eighty million *yen*; and the war expenditures and expenses connected with "the present affair with Russia" aggregate to about 576,000,000 *yen*. All this—and not a single "little Japanlander" in the whole of Nippon? It must be, as has been said, that the Japanese religion is patriotism, and its patriotism a religious conviction.

HONGKONG STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.

(Daily Press, 5th August.)

If there is one thing more than another that is prone to put the bitterness of disappointment into the hearts of men, it is that item of procedure which we know as "the casting vote." This week, at Hongkong, we hail a decision that will tend to make the public rise up and call it—the casting vote—blessed. Nowhere more than in such cities as these eastern places, teeming with Chinese coolies, is the pathway of the pedestrian strewn with such dangers and annoyances. Perhaps the European is a more unreasonable and more easily annoyed creature than the Oriental. Certainly the risk of a blow on the head is faced with greater equanimity by the latter, and when received, does not seem always to create so much distress, or other feeling, as it undoubtedly does in the case of the gentler nurtured "foreign devil." The Puisne Judge (Mr. SERCOMBE SMITH) and the Magistrate (Mr. GOMPERTZ) recognised that on the Hongkong *trottoir* we went in danger of casks and barrels. They admitted that, however unreasonable some of our grumblings might be, we had a legal right to complain if our progress were obstructed by barrel, cask, butt, or other thing of the same *genus* being rolled or carried. They would probably, on meeting the problem face to face, admit the existence of danger where a coolie, carrying a bamboo pole on his shoulder, does a half turn to hail a perspiring comrade; for the foot passenger coming along behind enjoys an experience *ejusdem generis* with that of the yachtsman's guest who fails to duck when the boom swings. But because the letter of the law was capable, in their opinion, of a narrow construction—a construction that prohibited only such articles as could be, as the merchants say, "rolled and/or carried"—they maintained that our magistrates were not obliged, were disallowed in fact, to punish and prevent the trespass of such things, although all men know they are much more "calculated to annoy" than the articles enumerated in the Ordinance. The particulars of the case have already been so fully recited in our columns, and the general interest taken in the subject has been so pronounced, that we may safely assume our readers are now familiar with the debatable issue. His Lordship the Chief Justice (Sir W. M. GOODMAN), in giving the ruling and the casting vote which we are convinced will be everywhere applauded, did so "with some diffidence"; but we suspect that this phrase was more expressive of His Lordship's courtesy than of any serious doubt that he entertained. Certainly the laymen will have much less diffidence, claiming as they will that it is as much a question of the King's English as a point of law. The crucial phrase in sub-section eleven of the relevant Ordinance runs: "Upon any 'public footway, rolls or carries any barrel, 'cask, butt, or other thing calculated to

"annoy or incommode the passengers there-on." Now, the layman (ourselves for example), noting that the whole argument was concerned with the interpretation of that phrase, instantly notes that there is no comma immediately following the word "thing." Seeing that the contention of the Puisne Judge and the Magistrate depends upon the bracketing of "or other thing" with the preceding substantives, to make the schedule of forbidden things indicate barrels, casks, butts, or other *kindred* things, the layman, not cognisant of the legal abhorrence of punctuation marks, whence has arisen the saying that "you can drive a horse and cart through an Act of Parliament," naturally expects some separative sign between the words "thing" and "calculated." Without that, he thinks the most obvious and reasonable interpretation is the reading adopted by the Chief Justice, who renders the sense as "or any other thing that is calculated," *et cetera*. To vivify for the lay mind the phraseology that was supposed to need interpretation, may we paraphrase the clause into a pious sort of invocation? It will be found, on examination, to be absolutely "on all fours," as the forensic folk have it; and it seems to clarify the position. Say: "May Heaven guide every judge, magistrate, lawyer, or other person calculated to annoy laymen by committing errors of judgment." That is a sentiment which no man will refuse to echo with some sincerity. Admirers of our men of law may now argue: Yes. It means well, like the Ordinance of 1845, but it helps only our magistrates or judges, who are too wise to be regarded as *ejusdem generis* with the lay "persons calculated to annoy" by making mistakes. Yet in uttering or echoing that prayer, there is not one petitioner who would therefore expect the Divine guidance to be granted to the judge and the magistrates mentioned specifically, and not to the unofficial persons—"calculated to annoy" in that manner, say chemists. In the same way, from the annoyances and dangers to which we are subject, we looked to that Ordinance of 1845 to protect us, fully, and without any petty reservations. The learned gentlemen who held the contrary view to that of the Chief Justice are not to be supposed to have maintained such opposition from any bigotted preference for the strict letter of the law. They have told us, and we can quite see that their view is a fair one, that the wider reading of that Ordinance makes possible a number of frivolous, vexatious prosecutions, based on the complaints of unreasonable passengers or policemen. Fortunately, this point has been sufficiently covered by Sir W. M. GOODMAN in the following words, which are wise enough to bear repetition: "If people are, hereafter, 'improperly harassed by prosecutions for 'carrying, on the public footway, things not 'reasonably calculated to annoy or incommode reasonable people, having regard to 'the conditions of modern life and to all 'the circumstances of the case, I take it 'the Magistrate would very properly refuse 'to convict and, if he thought it necessary, 'would censure the course adopted by the 'police or prosecutor. He would regard 'the spirit as well as the letter of the 'Ordinance." To which we add, with confidence, that more serious "hardship to law-abiding citizens" was likely to ensue under the other reading of the law than will be the case under the reading now happily established as authoritative.

Mail steamers are now crossing the bar into Durban Harbour. The *Armada Castle* was the first to start the fashion.

HONGKONG JOTTINGS.

(Daily Press, 1st August.)

Saturday being the first working day of the new tram system, it is perhaps unnecessary to dwell on the blemishes that were to be noticed. I hope that as the novelty wears off the Chinese conductors will learn to abstain from their unnecessary shrieks and yells, and that they will resign themselves to a tender parting with the cluster of Celestial acquaintances whose company on the footboards seemed to them necessary. The noise was distracting, and until it shows signs of abatement I shall be tempted to stick to the jumpy-bumpy ricksha. My coolie on Saturday night almost turned green when he saw the occasional flashes from the joined sections of the overhead wires. He plainly regarded the whole thing as "devil-pidjin," and gave the line as wide a berth as he could.

The "Lady Nathan" who was announced in one of the published passenger lists to be accompanying His Excellency the Governor to Hongkong has not arrived, nor has Miss Nathan, who, according to the Colombo papers, was to be entertained with Sir Matthew by Sir Henry and Lady Blake on the arrival of the *Moldavia* at Colombo. Miss Nathan, in fact, remains in London.

An unusually large number of beggars—both European and Chinese—seem to be on the streets just now, pestering those who pass by for alms. Both classes no doubt keep beyond the ken of the police, but I have heard many complaints lately, especially regarding the importunity of the European beachcombers.

The sport at Saturday's Gymkhana may be summed up in an old phrase—"short and sweet." There were at least two ding-dong races, the last one in which Arranapogue was beaten by a short head, and the other in which Ca Canny got home, as Willie Freear would say, "winning by a tongue." It seemed indeed from the grand stand as if Desert King might have won if he had put out his tongue at the crucial moment. Eclipse was a pretty beast, and provided excellent sport. The first eccentric race was not a great success, except that it showed Mr. Johnstone's wonderful ability as a circus rider. The hat-trimming race was fun for everybody. It was amusing to see the row of ladies and their different methods of high-speed millinery; the widely varied attitudes of their waiting squires, bridle in hand, some looking impatient, almost bored; others wisely kneeling and making themselves useful to the fair decorators. The ponies utilised the five minutes of waiting characteristically, by trimming a little grass for themselves. The concrete paddock, while not so attractive as the lawns at Home, is a vast improvement on its sandy predecessor.

As usual, there was a considerable exodus of residents from the Colony for the Bank Holiday. The bulk of the holiday-makers, of course, went to Macao, where the rooms at the hotels had been booked weeks in advance. *Fan-tan* croupiers must have had a busy, and it is safe to add, a profitable time. In this connection I may mention a report which is current that a Belgian company is arranging, or perhaps I ought to say, trying to arrange for the opening of a Casino at Macao, on Monte Carlo lines. A considerable item in the revenue account of the neighbouring Portuguese Colony is the sum paid for the *fan-tan* monopoly, and I presume the terms of the agreement with the Government are comprehensive enough to exclude the Casino at least during the continuance of the agreement. But the promoters of the Casino, so the report runs, have offered to dredge the harbour by way of inducement. As, however, they stipulated that the mud so removed from the harbour should be regarded as their property, the Government did not regard the inducement with favour, as Macao mud, I understand, is one of the assets of the Colony, being regarded I am told as a valuable constituent in the manufacture of cement. And so the Casino project remains but a project.

It would be amusing if it were not so provoke ing to find other ports still declaring Hongkong to be an "infected port." Newchwang has just distinguished itself in this way. I suppose the alleged cause of the decision is the existence of plague here, but the course of the epidemic has now been run, and a week's total cases might now be counted on the fingers of one hand.

The arrival of the *Leviathan* to go into dock at Kowloon suggests the reflection that our warships seem to find more uncharted rocks by bumping against them than any other fleet in these waters, naval or mercantile. At the same time it has to be stated that our warships have done more in the way of preparing charts of the China coast than any other, and such accidents as have occurred recently to the *Sparrowhawk* and the *Leviathan* only serve to show that after fifty years of this work it still does not do, on parts of the coast, but rarely frequented by large ships, to rely with too much confidence on the charts.

BANYAN.

THE WAR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER CRUISERS.

CONTROVERSY PASSED ACUTE STAGE.

LONDON, 28th July.

Mr. Balfour announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that Russia had given an undertaking that the Volunteer ships in the Red Sea shall be withdrawn. The controversy had passed the acute stage, and he believed Russia would give orders to prevent a recurrence of incidents like that of the *Knight Commander*. The question of compensation for the acts complained of was still open.

PORT ARTHUR.

BELIEVED TO BE CAPTURED.

LONDON, 30th July.

The British Fleet are to return to Weihaiwei to-morrow.

It is believed that Port Arthur has been captured. The Japanese loss is reported to have been 11,000.

THE RUSSIAN DECISION.

LONDON, 30th July.

The Russian Foreign Office has decided that her Volunteer cruisers *Smolensk* and *St. Petersburg* shall remain in commission as warships, with the right to search and, if thought necessary, to sink neutral vessels.

GENERAL KELLER KILLED AT HAICHENG.

LONDON, 2nd August.

There has been more fighting, the Japanese western columns having come in contact with the Russian force strongly posted at Haicheng, last stronghold before Liaoyang. General Keller was killed. The first Russian army corps is on its way to Vladivostock.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, 3rd August.

The reply of the Russian Government, to the British protest in the matter of the seizure of the *Malacca*, is an acceptance of our declaration that the ammunition on board was Government stores for Hongkong. It announces that the commissions of the *Petersburg* and *Smolensk* have expired. Russia still insists, however, that the operations of the Volunteer Fleet were

justified, and consistent with international law.

EVACUATION OF HAICHENG.

LONDON, 3rd August.

The evacuation of Haicheng is confirmed by the Russians.

CONFIRMATION FROM KOBE.

KOBE, 4th August.

Haicheng was occupied by the Japanese troops without opposition. The Russians are retreating.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

INTERNATIONAL LAWLESSNESS.

LONDON, 31st July.

The American Government has issued a semi-official statement declaring that regardless of the rules propounded by Russia respecting the sinking of neutrals, America holds that it is opposed to all modern principles of international law.

The Russian Press is adopting a strong attitude in regard to sinking of neutrals with contraband, and maintains that the sinking of the *Knight Commander* was entirely justified on account of the impossibility of taking her into port.

[JAPANESE OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS.]

THE RECENT BATTLE AT TASHIKIAO.

Tokyo, 29th July.

General Oku further reports, among other things, that according to the statement of captured Russian officers, General Kuropatkin was present on the battlefield, that Generals Sakaloff and Condorovitch were wounded, and that the Russian casualties were about 2,000. Our casualties amount to 1,000; the booty and number of prisoners taken are under investigation.

HAICHENG AND NEWCHWANG OCCUPIED.

Tokyo, 4th August.

General Oku reports that the retreating enemy have not stopped travelling north since the 2nd inst.

Our army occupied Haicheng and Newchwang on the 3rd instant.

[JAPANESE OFFICIAL REPORTS.]

ANOTHER JAPANESE VICTORY.

Mr. Noma, Japanese Consul, received a telegram last evening from Tokyo, stating that the Tomoucheng attacking force engaged the enemy on the 30th and 31st ultimo around that place. The Russians were strongly entrenched on the neighbouring heights, fifteen miles to the south-east of Haicheng. Fierce fighting, lasting throughout the second day, resulted in the Japanese left wing expelling the enemy on their front. Having occupied the vacated position, they menaced the rear of the enemy's main body, and the Russians thereupon fell back, retreating in the night in the direction of Haicheng. General Alexieff in person commanded the two Russian divisions of infantry and seven batteries of artillery. The Japanese captured six field guns and some prisoners, losing nearly four hundred men. One hundred and fifty Russian corpses were counted on the field.

FURTHER FIGHTING.

Tokyo, August 2.

General Kuroki reports that our army commenced operations at daybreak of the 31st July for attacking the enemy, who occupied Yushulin-tze (four miles west of Hsihoyen) and Yangtsuling (six miles west of Motienling). Both places

are situated twenty-five miles from Liaoyang. The enemy at Yushulintzu consisted of two divisions with the corresponding artillery. The attacking operations were carried out as previously arranged, and by sunset we had defeated both the enemy's wings, but, owing to the enemy's large force and strong positions, we were unable to dislodge them. At daybreak of the 1st inst. we resumed the attack and succeeded in expelling the enemy at noon and pursued them four miles west. The enemy fled towards Anping. The enemy at Yangtzuling consisted of two and a half divisions with four batteries of artillery. The attacking operations there also progressed successfully, and by sunset we carried the enemy's principal positions, but a portion of the enemy offered the stoutest resistance, and we bivouacked the night in battle formation. At daybreak on the 1st inst. we resumed the attack, and at 8 a.m. all the heights fell into our hands. The enemy fled towards Tanghoyen. Our casualties are under investigation. We captured some field guns. In this engagement the attacking operations had disadvantages; firstly, by steepness of the ground; secondly, by lack of suitable position for artillery, while the heat was over 100deg. Fahrenheit.

WAR ITEMS.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

The *Strait Times* of July 27th reports that the British steamer *Catchas*, Puget Sound for Hongkong, was seized by the Vladivostok cruisers.—The French flag was flying over all the Russian buildings in Newchwang, and everything pointed to a general retreat of the Russians.—Three hundred and fourteen wounded Russians from Tashikiao arrived at Mukden on the 25th.—Vice-Admiral Uchtomski, formerly captain of the *Peresviet*, having been given command of the Port Arthur squadron, naval sorties from the port were anticipated by the *Times*' correspondent at Chefoo, who believed the Russians still to have "a fleet in being."

GERMAN STEAMER HELD UP.

The German steamer *Chefoo*, from Newchwang to Chefoo in ballast, was stopped fifteen miles south of Port Arthur at two o'clock a.m. on July 25th, by four Japanese destroyers. An officer from one of the destroyers examined the *Chefoo*'s log and endorsed it, and she was permitted to proceed on her voyage. Subsequently, however, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, the *Chefoo* was fired on by the same flotilla, for what reason is unknown. Fortunately no damage was done. It is believed the shot was fired through a misunderstanding.

LICENTIOUS SOLDIERY.

Tartar-General Tseng Chi of Moukden has made definite arrangements with Viceroy Alexieff in regard to the brutal assault on Chinese and Manchurian women by Russian soldiers in Manchuria. The Viceroy has given his consent to deal with Russians who are thus guilty according to the regulations as agreed upon, and it is hoped that there will be no repetition of further assaults of this kind. Thus far, the Wai Wu Pu has not, however, been informed of those regulations.

THE SINKING OF THE "KNIGHT COMMANDER."

A Tokyo telegram to the *Shanghai Mercury* states that the China Navigation steamer *Chinan*, with the crew of the British steamer *Knight Commander* on board, entered Yokohama on the morning of July 25th. The *Chinan* and the *Knight Commander* were bound for New York, but met Russian warships off Izu. The *Knight Commander* was sunk by the Russians, while the *Chinan* was asked to take on board the crew of the *Knight Commander*. The Portland and Asiatic steamer *Arabia* was also captured by the Russian squadron, and it is reported that she had a large quantity of flour on board. Another British steamer was also captured by the Russian cruisers and was reported to have been sent to Vladivostok.

THE SINKING OF THE "HIPSANG."

The following version of the torpedoing of the British steamer *Hipsang* was published by an evening contemporary in Shanghai which appears to have special means of obtaining Russian information, as the Russian Consul-General, while denying that it is an official

account, admits that it practically gives the version of the outrage that he has received:—

During the night of the 16th July, it being slightly foggy, the Russian guard-torpedo-boat in Pigeon Bay noticed a small steamer apparently coming out of the neighbouring Bay (Foochow Bay) occupied by the Japanese. The steamer had no distinguishing lights. The torpedo-boat fired a few blank shots so as to induce the steamer to stop; but without paying any attention to them, she continued to move seaward, evidently trusting to disappear in the fog. Then the torpedo-boat getting nearer fired ten shells at her, but as the steamer still proceeded without slackening her speed, a torpedo was fired which struck the steamer's stern. She sank in less than 25 minutes. The torpedo-boat immediately approached and only then made out that the vessel was the British steamer *Hipsang*. The crew and passengers, consisting of seventy Chinese, six Britishers and one Russian, were taken off and put on board the torpedo-boat. Amongst the Chinese twelve were wounded, and two were drowned. The wounded have been placed in hospital. Captain Bradley, the officers, and passengers were conducted to Port Arthur, where an examination is being held into this sad occurrence, which has caused the greatest sympathy amongst the Russian officers.

GENERAL NOGI AND PORT ARTHUR.

A report was current in Shanghai at the end of July to the effect that Marshal Yamagata is now commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces before Port Arthur, and that General Nogi had been relieved on account of the unlucky attacks of the 10th July. This report is entirely unfounded, says the *Mercury*. It was Marshal Oyama with his chief of staff General Kodama, who was reported to have landed from Dulny and started for Port Arthur either on the 15th or 16th July. This report is more likely; but even so, Marshal Oyama and General Kodama had simply gone towards Port Arthur to see how the Japanese investment of Port Arthur is progressing, and they would not relieve the gallant General Nogi in any case. Moreover, there does not appear to have been any big fighting on the 10th July as at first reported as even the *Novi Krai* of Port Arthur does not say a word on the subject. Marshal Yamagata is still in Tokyo as the chief of General Staff there.

LATE NEWS FROM NORTHERN EXCHANGES.

Late telegrams from the Shanghai papers received yesterday do not seem to cover anything of importance. The Vladivostok squadron was reported in the vicinity of Tokyo Bay on the 28th ultimo. The reports of fighting there turned out to be scares. General Oku enumerated more Russian atrocities at Tashikiao. The Port Arthur messages were mostly *Chefoo* guesses, but they agreed on continuous sounds of firing. Edwin H. Clough, in the *Frisco Examiner* says:—"The Russo-Japanese war is a trust war operated by a close corporation. It is not the intention of either side to permit the outside world to know what they are doing if this knowledge can be suppressed by the most rigorous censorship and the utmost application of every stringency of martial law." At Newchwang, according to the *N.-C. Daily News*, some amusing Box and Cox work with flags took place. On the 25th the Russian flag was hoisted over the Administration House and Chinese Customs. As soon as the Japanese scouts were sighted, the eagles came down, and the French colours went up. Next morning the Chinese Dragon had supplanted the tricolour, but it immediately retired in favour of the Japanese emblem. Mr. H. A. Little, the British Consul, assisted by Mrs. Little, averted a threatened riot.

The Mounted Bandits of Manchuria, says a Chinese official who arrived at Shanghai from Mukden, on the 28th ultimo, are being instructed by certain able teachers in the art of digging trenches and putting up breastworks on a number of eminences and strategic points in the vicinity of the Russian forces from Mukden down to Haicheng, which work having been done satisfactorily, they leave to any Japanese force that may happen to come along to occupy. Sometimes these bandits are molested in their work by Russian detachments of Cossack scouts and a fight ensues—not always in favour of the Cossacks—but in the majority of cases the

digging and entrenching are done quietly and secretly and so pass unnoticed by the Muscovites, until they find a Japanese force snugly ensconced within their works.

The *N.-C. Daily News* publishes a Newchwang despatch to this effect:—"The Japanese occupation has brought peace and safety. The Russian restrictions on trade have been removed." A junk from Yantonwan reported that the Japanese fleet was bombarding Port Arthur on July 22nd.

RUSSIAN DEFEAT EXPLAINED.

A telegram from General Floug to General Dessino was circulated on July 27th in Shanghai, explaining that in the fighting at Tashikiao on Sunday last the Russians were everywhere successful in repulsing the Japanese attacks, but that when it was discovered that another Japanese army was advancing on Simucheng and Haicheng through the Tailing and Pehling passes, General Zarubaer, in execution of his orders, retired northward in good order without being pursued by the enemy.

SUPREME COURT.

Saturday, 30th July.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH (PUISNE JUDGE.)

CLAIM BY MEYER AND CO.

Messrs. Meyer & Co., 5, Queen's Road, sued the Sang Cheong firm, 295, Queen's Road Central, for \$627.63 in respect of damage sustained by the plaintiffs owing to the failure of the defendants to accept delivery of goods. Mr. H. W. Looker, solicitor, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiffs. After hearing evidence by H. Oldenburg, assistant in Messrs. Meyer & Co's.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff, and costs.

Wednesday, 3rd August.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THEIR HONOURS SIR W. M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE) & T. SERCOMBE SMITH (PUISNE JUDGE.)

BAMBOO POLES ON THE SIDEWALK—JUDGES DISAGREE.

Their Lordships delivered judgment in the case in which Hon. Sir Henry S. Berkeley, Attorney-General (instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Crown Solicitor), appeared in support of an appeal by Wai Chung, appellant, and Hung Hoi, respondent, against the decision of Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, magistrate, in dismissing a case in which the respondent was charged with carrying a bamboo pole on the pavement. At the Police Court on 27th May, and 16th June, 1904, an information preferred by Wai Chung, the appellant, under Section 2, subsection 11, of Ordinance No. 14 of 1845, charging the respondent with unlawfully carrying a bamboo pole on the public footpath at Praya East, such pole being calculated to annoy and incommode passengers thereon, on 17th May, was dismissed by Mr. Gompertz. The appellant being dissatisfied with the Magistrate's decision as being erroneous in point of law applied for a case to be stated under section 99 of the Magistrates' Ordinance.

The Chief Justice in delivering judgment said:—"In this case the respondent was charged with carrying a bamboo pole on the public footpath, at Praya East, on the 17th May, 1904, such bamboo pole being calculated to annoy and incommode passengers thereon. The charge was made under Sub-section eleven of section 2 of Ordinance No. 14 of 1845, now (in the new edition of the Ordinances) numbered as Sub-section eleven of Section 3, of Ordinance No. 1 of 1845.

That Ordinance is entitled "An Ordinance to make provision for the Preservation of Good Order and Cleanliness and the prevention of Nuisances within the Colony."

The section in question deals with nuisances and provides a penalty for every person who commits any of the offences specified in its various sub-sections.

Sub-section eleven sets out the offence thus:—“Upon any public footway, rolls or carries any barrel, cask, butt, or other thing calculated to annoy or incommode the passengers thereon, except for the purpose of housing it or of loading any cart or carriage on the other side of the footway.”

Now, the Magistrate found, as facts, that the pole, a large, heavy bamboo carrying pole, was carried on the respondent's shoulder at 5.45 p.m., on May 17th on the public footway at Praya East, that it was carried in such a way as to obstruct the footway and to be calculated to annoy and incommode passengers thereon, and that it was not being carried for the purpose of being housed, or for the purpose of being loaded on any cart or carriage on the other side of the footway.

The Magistrate, however, refused to convict because, in his opinion, the general word “thing” following the specific words “barrel, cask, or butt,” takes its meaning from them and must be presumed to be restricted to articles of the same genus.

It was argued before the Magistrate on behalf of the prosecution, and again before this court, that the general purpose of the Ordinance was, *inter alia*, to prohibit nuisances on the footway, and that the words “or other thing” were not limited in their meaning by the specific words “barrel, cask, or butt,” which precede them, because they must be read with the words “calculated to annoy or incommode the passengers thereon” (i.e., on the footway) which immediately follow them, and that the *genus* contemplated by the Ordinance consists of anything whatsoever so calculated to annoy and incommode. It was also argued that the exception as to housing or loading did not limit the meaning of the general words.

The question the Court has to decide, on this appeal, is whether the words “or other thing calculated to annoy or incommode the passengers on the footway” as used in the sub-section ought to be so construed as to include the bamboo pole, which has been found by the Magistrate to be so carried as to annoy and incommode passengers.

It is clear that unless the words must be so limited by the preceding words as to mean only things *ejusdem generis* with a barrel, cask, or butt (“butt” meaning a large cask), they include the bamboo pole in question.

How, then, must this Ordinance be construed? It is a penal statute, but, nevertheless, it must be construed so as to carry out the intention of the Legislature. At one time, no doubt, penal statutes were construed very strictly. I quite agree with the following passages in Sir P. B. Maxwell's work on the Interpretation of Statutes. They occur at pp. 367-369 of the third edition of his Book, and are as follows:—“The rule which requires that penal and some other statutes shall be construed strictly was more rigorously applied in former times, when the number of capital offences was very large: when it was still punishable with death to cut down a cherry-tree in an orchard, or to be seen for a month in the company of gypsies, or for a soldier or sailor to beg and wander without a pass. But it has lost much of its force and importance in recent times, since it has become more and more generally recognised that the paramount duty of the judicial interpreter is to put upon the language of the Legislature, honestly and faithfully, its plain and rational meaning, and to promote its object.”

“It does not allow the imposition of a restricted meaning on the words, wherever any doubt can be suggested, for the purpose of withdrawing from the operation of the statute a case which falls both within its scope and the fair sense of its language. This would be to defeat, not to promote, the object of the Legislature, to misread the statute and misunderstand its purpose. A court is not at liberty to put limitations on general words which are not called for by the sense, or the objects, or the mischiefs of the enactment, and no construction is admissible which would sanction an evasion of an act.”

Indeed this seems to me to be simply a return to the sound principles of common sense enunciated by Coke three hundred and twenty years ago. In Heydon's case, A.D. 1584, reported at page 18 of volume 2 of Coke's Reports, Parts III and IV, he says that the Barons of the Exchequer resolved “that for the sure and

true interpretation of all statutes in general, be they penal or beneficial, restrictive or enlarging of the common law, four things are to be discerned and considered:—

1st What was the common law before the making of the Act?

2nd What was the mischief and defect for which the common law did not provide?

3rd What remedy the Parliament hath resolved and appointed to cure the disease of the commonwealth, and

4th The true reason of the remedy; and then the office of all the judges is always to make such construction as shall suppress the mischief and advance the remedy and to suppress subtle inventions and evasions for the continuance of the mischief, *pro privato commodo*, and to add force and life to the cure and remedy, according to the true intent of the makers of the Act *pro bono publico*.”

There are certainly cases in which it has been held that “where a general word follows particular and specific words of the same nature as itself, the general word takes its meaning from them and is to be presumed to be restricted to the same genus as those words; or in other words as comprehending only things of the same kind as those designated by them; unless of course there be something to show that a wider sense was intended.”

I am quoting the language of Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes, p. 469.

But it will be observed that he qualifies the proposition by the words “*unless, et cetera*.” When we look at the case before us we find the words are not simply “any barrel, cask, butt, or other thing,” in which case some qualification of the word “thing” would be required, but “any barrel, cask, butt, or other thing calculated to annoy or incommode the passengers.”

Is there not then here something to show that a wider sense is intended for “other thing” than merely something *ejusdem generis* with a barrel, cask, or butt? It is to include anything reasonably calculated to annoy and incommode reasonable passengers on a public footway. That is the meaning I place upon the words.

It may be well if we look at the probable origin of the Ordinance in question. It was passed on 26th December, 1845. It was intended to put a stop to various nuisances, and sub-section eleven was intended to prevent passengers on public footways from being annoyed and incommode by the rolling or carrying, on such footpaths, of casks, barrels, and other things calculated to annoy and incommode such passengers. It appears to me that sub-section eleven, as well as some of the other sub-sections of the section in question, were taken from the Metropolitan Police Act, 2 & 3 Victoria, c. 47, section 54, passed in 1839. Sub-section 8 of that section renders liable to a penalty:—

“Every person who shall roll or carry any cask, tub, hoop, or wheel, or any ladder, plank, pole, show-board, or placard, upon any footway, except for the purpose of loading or unloading any cart or carriage, or of crossing the footway.”

It seems to me that the Hongkong draftsman instead of giving a list, which might suit London requirements but not prove sufficiently exhaustive in this Colony, after specifying casks, &c., used general words intended to cover everything calculated to cause passengers on the foot path to be annoyed and incommode.

Of course if he did not use apt words to carry out his intention the Legislature alone can amend them, but, giving fair meaning to the words, is not the intention of the Legislature clearly enough expressed?

I will take a decided case which seems to me to be very much in point.

Section 37 of the Prison Act 1865 made everyone guilty of felony who “with intent to facilitate the escape of any prisoner conveys or causes to be conveyed into any prison any mask, dress or other disguise, or any letter, or any other article or thing.” A prisoner was convicted of conveying a “crowbar” into a prison, and it is clear that, if the words “other article or thing” must be construed as meaning only things *ejusdem generis* with masks or letters, they would not include a crowbar. The point was reserved for the consideration of the Judges for Crown Cases Reserved. First, the point about *ejusdem generis* was taken on argument before the five Judges who composed the Court.

and then another point was taken by the prisoner's counsel namely, that the former Prisons Act, 4 George IV, c. 64, Section 43, used the words “mask, vizor, or other disguise, instrument or arms, proper to facilitate the escape of any prisoners,” whereas the word “instrument,” which clearly includes a “crowbar,” was omitted in the Act under which the prisoner was accused, and which repealed the former section: whereupon Chief Baron Pollock observed:—

“It substitutes the more general words ‘any article or thing,’ and Baron Pigott added:—“Clearly showing thereby that the Legislature intended to embrace more things than were included under the old Act.”

The conviction was upheld, Pollock, C.B. saying: “We are all of opinion that a crowbar is included under the words ‘or other article, or thing.’ That was the case of the Queen v. Payne 1 Crown Cases Reserved, p. 27, decided in 1866.

In the case we are deciding the draftsman evidently substituted general words for the more detailed list set out in the Metropolitan Police Act, and I take the same view of the result as the judges did in Queen v. Payne. I think that the Legislature meant to protect passengers using the footpath from being annoyed and incommode by obstructions caused by the rolling of casks, or the carriage of bulky or improper things for which the only suitable place would be the roadway. It seems to me strange to hold that such protection must be limited to cases where the cause of the obstruction is a thing like a cask, or in the same genus as a cask. Are coolies to be allowed to carry large bundles of bamboo scaffolding poles along the footpath, in Queen's Road for instance? Looking at the wording of the Ordinance I do not believe the Legislature intended the restricted meaning suggested. It seems rather to me that, after forbidding the rolling or carrying of barrels and casks on the footway, the Legislature proceeded to also forbid the rolling or carrying of any other thing which would cause reasonable people to be annoyed and incommode in their proper use of the footpath.

I am aware that one learned judge, in 1868, in another case, said with reference to the case of the Queen v. Payne, that it “fell within the rule that if the particular words exhaust a whole *genus* the general word must refer to some larger *genus*,” but that rather subtle refinement is certainly not mentioned in any of the reports of the case itself which I have been able to discover. Assuming, however, that such distinction was present to the minds of the five judges who decided the Queen v. Payne, the present case appears to me to show that the “larger *genus*” intended here was “anything calculated to annoy or incommode.” The case of Skinner v. Shew (1893), 1 Chancery, p. 413, seems also to me to be in point. I do not think we derive much assistance from the various cases relating to the question “what is a place” within the meaning of the Betting Act, 1853. Some were over-ruled by the House of Lords in Powell v. The Kempton Park Racecourse Company, Limited, Appeal Cases (1899), p. 143, and the question of “user” greatly complicated the inquiry in the betting house cases.

I must confess that I am not alarmed at the prospect of my decision causing hardship to law-abiding citizens. If my interpretation leaves the terms of the prohibition somewhat elastic, we may, surely, attribute some measure of common sense to the Executive as well as to the Magistrates and Judges. In this case for instance, the Magistrate feeling a doubt, very naturally left the matter for the decision of this Court. If people are, hereafter, improperly harassed by prosecutions for carrying, on the public footway, things not reasonably calculated to annoy or incommode reasonable people, having regard to the conditions of modern life and to all the circumstances of the case, I take it the Magistrate would very properly refuse to convict and, if he thought it necessary, would censure the course adopted by the police or prosecutor. He would regard the spirit as well as the letter of the Ordinance. If not, legislation would be called for. For example, to notice one or two instances mentioned, in argument, I do not see why a rifle properly carried by a volunteer along a footpath should be calculated

to annoy any reasonable person. It is done every day in London. Nor do I see why an umbrella of reasonable dimensions carried, on a wet day for protection against the rain, should be held to incommode people who are not selfish and unreasonable. If the Ordinance we are discussing had been passed after November, 1897, I do not think any difficulty could have arisen, because section 18 of the Interpretation Ordinance, 1897, expressly provides that in Ordinances thereafter passed the words "or," "other," and "otherwise" shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed disjunctively, and not as implying similarity, unless the word "similar" or some equivalent expression is added.

The words "calculated to annoy" rather imply that someone has to do the calculation or settle what things come within the category, and I think we may trust to the common sense of the Magistrates in such cases.

In the result, I hold that the bamboo pole in this case comes within the words of the subsection and there should have been a conviction. I express my views with some diffidence as I understand Mr. Justice Smith has come to a different conclusion. However, by section 24 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1873 (new edition) where, on an appeal, there is a difference of opinion between the two judges, the Chief Justice has a double or casting vote.

The appeal will, therefore, be allowed, but in the circumstances there will be no order as to costs.

I desire to add, although of course, this is no part of my judgment, that I consider that the coolie in this case has had quite sufficient punishment owing to the loss of time he has incurred in attending this appeal and taking into account his enforced attendance at the Magistracy, especially as there appears, hitherto, to have been some doubt as to whether what he did was forbidden by law.

The Puisne Judge said:—In this appeal the Full Court is asked to say that the refusal of a Magistrate to convict in a certain case was wrong. It appears that on 18th May last two Chinese were separately charged at the Police Court with an offence under what was then sect. 2 subsect. 11 of Ordinance 14 of 1845, but what is now sect. 3 subsect. 11 of Ordinance 14 of 1845. In both cases, the alleged offence charged was that the defendant on the 17th May unlawfully did carry a bamboo pole on the public footpath at Praya East, such bamboo pole being calculated to annoy and incommode passengers on the footpath.

The section and subsection under which the charges were laid are:—

Sect. 2. "Every person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds who within the Colony of Hongkong shall in any thoroughfare or public place or adjacent thereto commit any of the following offences; that is to say:—

Subsect. II. "Every person who, upon any public footway, shall roll or carry any barrel, cask, butt, or other thing calculated to annoy or incommode the passengers thereon, except for the purpose of housing them or of loading any cart or carriage on the other side of the footway."

The Magistrate refused to convict on the ground that the words "other thing" meant other thing of a like nature or class as barrel, cask, butt.

There are only two possible constructions of the words "other thing": by one construction they mean "other like thing": by the other construction they mean "any other thing whatsoever," whether like a barrel, cask, butt or not. The Magistrate adopted the former construction. The Full Court is invited to adopt the latter construction: that is, it is invited to decide that every person who rolls or carries on the footway anything calculated to annoy or incommode a passenger thereon is liable to summary arrest and to a fine not exceeding five pounds or, in default, to imprisonment with hard labour for three months. Be it observed, the offence created by the subsection is not that of rolling or carrying in a manner calculated to annoy or incommode: the offence is that of rolling or carrying certain things calculated to annoy or incommode. Let me illustrate my meaning. A rifle when carried on a footway is undoubtedly a thing calculated to annoy or incommode, though ordinarily tolerated: yet

the person who carries it in an entirely inoffensive way will be liable, if the construction now sought to be placed on the subsection prevail, to arrest and fine or imprisonment notwithstanding that he was not carrying it in such a manner as to annoy or incommode. The same as regards a portmanteau, a seamstress's stool, a tiffin basket, a milliner's box, an umbrella, a big hat, and scores of articles daily carried on the footway: all these are calculated to annoy or incommode passengers on the footway, though each one of them may perchance be so carried in a particular instance as not actually to annoy or incommode passengers. In my judgment, it is foreign to the point to say that we must rely on the discretion of the police or the magistrates not to arrest or convict a person for carrying, e.g. a dripping umbrella on a footway. We cannot decide a point of construction relying on the discretion of the police or the magistrates to mitigate the effect of our decision.

It being plain that the only alternative construction to the *ejusdem generis* construction is that construction which brings a large percentage of persons within the meshes of the law for everyday acts of necessity and convenience, is this Court going to impute to the Legislature an intention to make liable to arrest and fine or imprisonment a large body of persons carrying things which are both a necessity and a convenience of life, when the words of the enactment are equally capable of a construction which limits the offences to offence in respect of certain specific articles which it is not a necessity or convenience of life to roll or carry along a footway except under circumstances provided for by the law? I hold therefore that the construction which we are invited to put on this subsection leads to the absurdity of supposing that the Legislature intended to interfere with the ordinary concomitants of walking on a footway: and I decline to put that construction on the subsection, preferring the more sensible *ejusdem generis* construction adopted by the Magistrate, which is also at least equally justified by the language used.

The words barrel, cask, butt, like the words house, office, room in the Betting Act 1853, are the dominant words of the subsection. By the construction contended for, it is sought to make the words other things the dominant words. If this contention were sustained, the effect would be to strike out the words barrel, cask, butt. But I think that the Legislature put them in the subsection for a purpose, viz. as a guide to the nature of the other thing calculated to annoy or incommode. I cannot therefore adopt a construction which treats the dominant as surplusage. (See per A. C. Smith, L. J. 1897, 2 Q. B. 281.)

It was further contended that the words "roll or carry" point to two classes of things, viz. one class of thing usually moved by rolling, another class of thing usually moved by carrying. On the contrary, it seems to me that the words roll or carry indicate that the things aimed at by the subsection are things which it is usual to move either by rolling or by carrying: in other words, things capable of being moved, sometimes by rolling, sometimes by carrying: and that either mode must be a usual mode of moving the thing. Such a construction certainly suits the words barrel, cask, butt, which are objects as frequently carried as rolled. Under this construction the words roll or carry point to the exclusion of a bamboo-pole from the purview of the subsection, because a bamboo-pole is not a thing which ordinarily is moved sometimes by being rolled and sometimes by being carried.

Further, the concluding words of the subsection seem to me to throw light on the intention of the Legislature. Those words are "except for the purpose of housing them or of loading any cart or carriage on the other side of the footway," and they cause the subsection to mean that, unless you are housing a barrel, cask, butt or other thing, &c., or loading them on any cart or carriage on the other side of the footway, you must not roll or carry such things on a public footway. Now, these words housing and loading must refer to things which it is usual to house or load, and to my mind afford a further indication of the intention of the Legislature that this subsection aims only at things which it is customary either to take into a shop or godown for storage, or to take out of

a shop or godown to load on a cart or carriage the other side of the footway. It seems plain that a bamboo carrying-pole is not an article which it is usual either to store in a shop or godown, or to load on a cart or carriage. I do not house my umbrella, nor does a workman house his implements of trade if such things are taken home of an evening. For the appellant, it was sought to construe the words "for the purpose of loading any cart or carriage" as meaning for the purpose of using it (e.g. a bamboo pole) to load a cart or carriage. That construction may look possible when you speak of a bamboo pole, but it is obviously impossible if you speak of a cask. You load casks on carts, you do not load carts by means of casks. The words must bear that construction which makes them applicable to all things to which they are intended to refer. So much, then, for the construction of the subsection from an examination of its language and effect as evincing the intention of the Legislature.

I will now deal with the cases which were brought up during the argument, and first of all with the case of Regina v. Payne (L. R. 1, C. C. R. 27.) In that case the defendant was charged with conveying a crowbar into a prison to facilitate the escape of a prisoner, and it was held that a crowbar came within the words "any other article or thing" in the following section:—"Every person . . . who with intent to facilitate the escape of any prisoner, conveys . . . into any prison any mask, dress or other disguise, or any letter or any other article or thing, shall be guilty of felony." This case appears in five or six Reports, but in not one of the Reports is any reason given for the decision arrived at: no *ratio decidendi* appears anywhere in the reported judgments. The case was before the Court of Criminal Appeal as to whether the *ejusdem generis* rule of construction was applicable in the case. The Court apparently held that it was not, but did not give its reason for so holding. However, during the course of the argument in Fenwick v. Schmalz, L. R. 3 C. P. at p. 315, Willes J., referring to R. v. Payne said "That case falls within the rule that if the particular words exhaust the whole genus, the general word must refer to some larger genus." This clearly explains the ground of the decision in Regina v. Payne. There the words "mask, dress or other disguise" exhaust the whole genus, and therefore the following words are not controlled by the specific words, but are allowed their widest meaning. If that is the explanation of the decision in Regina v. Payne (and it is the explanation of that eminent Judge Sir James Shaw Willes), the decision does not govern the present case, for here the preceding particular words barrel, cask, butt, do not exhaust the genus to which they belong, as it is easy to see if one merely mentions such words as tub, jar, drum, cylinder, carboy, which are all within the same genus as the words barrel, cask, butt. If the words in the present case had been "barrel, cask, butt or other thing, or any other article or thing calculated, &c., &c.," then the construction now contended for might be upheld, because "barrel, cask, butt or other thing" would be words exhausting a genus; and the succeeding general words would have the widest meaning. Therefore, in my judgment, this case, which at first sight appeared to be contrary to the view of the magistrate, becomes, on consideration, a case which indirectly supports his conclusion.

Another case mentioned was that of Shillito v. Thompson, L. R. 1, Q. B. D. 12. There a grocer was charged with possession, with intent to sell, of cheese unfit for food, the charge being laid as a breach of a municipal bye-law subjecting to a penalty any person who should have in his possession, with intent to sell, any meat, fish, poultry or other victuals or provisions, unfit for the food of man. It was argued that cheese was not *ejusdem generis* with meat and the other things mentioned in the bye-law. Clearly it was, because the genus was food, of which meat, fish, poultry, were only species. This explanation is adequate to an understanding of the decision. The case therefore directly and strongly supports the Magistrate's conclusion, and is an authority against the appellant instead of in his favour, for the words other victuals or provisions were construed as *ejusdem generis* with the preceding words meat, fish, poultry. Then there were three cases to which

the Attorney-General referred the Court; they were *Skinner v. Shew* (1893) 1 Ch. at p. 421, *Eastwood v. Miller*, L.R. 9 Q.B. 440, and *Bows v. Fenwick*, 9 C.P. 339. I will content myself with remarking that *Eastwood v. Miller* is overruled in *Powell v. Kempton Park Race-course Co.* (1897), 2 Q.B. at p. 280, and that Lord Davey in the same case, on appeal to the House of Lords, said in (1899) A.C. at p. 183, that the distinction between *Bows v. Fenwick* and *Galloway v. Maries* was too thin to be a good ground for decision, cases with reference to which A. L. Smith L.J., said that *Galloway v. Maries* had gone too far, and that the limit to which the provisions of the Betting Act 1853 could be extended had been reached in *Bows v. Fenwick*. Hence, one of the cases quoted has been overruled and the other has been discredited. Moreover, as both those cases, if rightly decided, could be supported only on the basis that the spot where the betting went on was within the words "other place," because "other place" meant a place akin or equivalent to a betting house or office, they are to that extent authorities in support of the *ejusdem generis* construction placed by the Magistrate on the now debated sub-section. These two cases were overruled or discredited because they went too far in deciding that certain spots were places *ejusdem generis* with a betting house or office, not because the words "other place" were wrongly construed *ejusdem generis*. Next, the Court was pressed with the case of *Skinner & Co. v. Shew & Co.* on behalf of the appellant. In that case the words "where any person . . . by circulars, advertisements or otherwise, threatens any other person with any legal proceedings," were under the notice of the Court.

A person had received by letter a threat of legal proceedings, and the question was whether a threat by letter was a threat within the language quoted. The Court held that such a threat was within the words of the section, and that the words or otherwise were not *ejusdem generis* with the words circulars and advertisements, and included by letter. It is evident from the judgment of A. C. Smith, C.J. that he would have construed the words or otherwise as *ejusdem generis* with by circular, advertisements unless he had found in the section an absolute prohibition against threatening legal proceedings at all; or in other words unless the object of the section was to prevent all threats, however communicated; and it was because the substance of the section would have been missed if a threat by letter had been held not to be within the enactment that the Court held that by letter was covered by the words or otherwise. In passing, I observe that in *Skinner v. Shew* it was not the action of the threat, but the manner of the threat that was under discussion; in the present case, it is the nature of a thing and not its manner of use which is in question. Now, before *Skinner v. Shew* can be held to govern this case, the Court must find that the object of the sub-section under consideration was to prevent the carrying on the footway of all things whatsoever calculated to annoy or incommode passengers; so that the exclusion of such a thing as a bamboo pole from the operation of the section would cause the substance of the section to be missed. Unfortunately, I am very clearly of opinion that the object of the sub-section in question was not the comprehensive purpose for which the appellant contends, but was limited to a much smaller range of objects: and I have arrived at this conclusion by the same process by which the Court of Appeal arrived at its conclusion in *Skinner v. Shew*, viz. by an examination of the language of the sub-section. In *Skinner v. Shew* it was held that the *ejusdem generis* rule was overpowered by the manifest object of the action: that reason for rejecting the *ejusdem generis* construction in the present instance does not in my judgment exist, and the case quoted therefore does not govern the present case. For the reasons given, I have come to the conclusion that the magistrate was right, and that the words barrel, cask, butt or other thing calculated, &c., must be construed to mean barrel, cask, butt, or other like thing, calculated, &c., and not to mean barrel, cask, butt or any other thing whatsoever calculated, &c.

I think that the former construction is not only more reasonable than the latter construction, but is also beyond doubt more in consonance

with the whole language of the subsection. I also think that the latter construction strains the language in order to extend the remedy to a nuisance not yet legislated against. If I may properly say so, whilst on the one hand I regret that a bamboo pole is not within the legal purview of the sub-section, yet, on the other hand, it is satisfactory to know that my conclusion exempts from liability to arrest without warrant and to fine or, in default, imprisonment, a far larger number of persons carrying on the footway articles which, though calculated to annoy or incommode, are articles of every day necessity and convenience. For there is no getting away from the fact that the construction contended for by the appellant, though only affecting in the particular instance a person carrying a bamboo pole, must by force of the *ratio decidendi* sweep into the sub-section that large class of persons already indicated. I have only to add that it was very unfortunate that no one appeared at the hearing of the appeal to argue on behalf of the respondent. The appeal ought in my opinion to be dismissed with costs.

The Chief Justice.—The case will now go back to the Magistrate, and I have no doubt he will note the views I have given effect to.

The Attorney-General.—The Magistrate can detain the coolie for two minutes. It was only to decide the legal question that the appeal was brought.

The Chief Justice pointed out that the maximum of £5, changed under the New Ordinances to \$50, was made to cover a great number of different offences of different degrees of magnitude. Although a person convicted under the sub-section could be fined the maximum amount, yet he imagined that one-tenth would be ample. He also imagined that in the majority of cases the police would not prosecute on the first offence if the man was willing to desist, as it was only necessary in occasional cases. The law had been in force 60 years without causing any great hardship.

The Attorney-General opined that the decision arrived at by the Court could not lead to any hardship being inflicted, but a contrary decision would have led to interminable nuisances on the footpaths.

The Court adjourned *sine die*.

ADVENT OF H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

A HEARTY WELCOME.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, set foot on Hongkong soil on the 29th ult. for the first time, and received a welcome that must have appeared to him a happy augury. Blake Pier, at which the Governor landed, was made as presentable for the occasion as such an erection could be made. On the palmate roof, and pendant from it, were festoons of greenery and flowers. On the gangway itself, little forests of palms and shrubs were grouped, and the nakedness of the timber supports was hidden in swathings of crimson cloth. Opposite the place of debarkation, scaffoldings and building gear were very much in evidence; but if not aesthetically pleasing in appearance, His Excellency may have consoled himself with the reflection that they were very concrete representations of commercial prosperity and progress.

ON THE WATER.

All the ships in harbour wore special bunting to brighten the occasion. The men-of-war were dressed rainbow-fashion; the Commodore's *Tamar* being conspicuously gay.

THE CROWD.

Between the pier and the serried lines of the Sappers was congregated a crowd of Hongkong's representative citizens. The uniforms, and a sprinkling of pretty toilettes, ought to have brought a smile of pleasure to the gubernative countenance. That they did not succeed was perhaps due to the battery of Kodaks turned upon him. There must have been quite two hundred lenses taking in the strong, resolute lineaments of the new ruler. Among those present to receive His Excellency we noticed Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, ex-Officer Administering the Government, and Mrs. May; Capt. Hurly, 93rd Burma Light Infantry, Aide-de-camp to Mr. May; H.E.

Major-General Villiers Hatton, C.B., Officer Commanding H.M. Forces in S. China and Hongkong; Capt. Ward, Aide-de-camp to Major-General Villiers Hatton; Sir H. S. Berkeley, Attorney-General; Hon. L. A. M. Johnstone, Colonial Treasurer, and Mrs. Johnstone; Hon. P. N. H. Jones, Acting Director of Public Works; Hon. Sir W. M. Goodman, Chief Justice, and Lady Goodman; the Bishop of Victoria, and Mr. Hoare; Hon. A. W. Brewin, Registrar-General, and Mrs. Brewin; Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, Kt., C.M.G., Hon. Ho Kai M.B., C.M., C.M.G., Hon. Wei A. Yuk; Hon. R. Shewan, Hon. Gershom Stewart, and Mrs. G. Stewart; Hon. W. J. Gresson; Commodore C. G. Dicken, and Mrs. Dicken; Mr. F. J. Budeley, Captain Superintendent of Police; Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Deputy Captain Superintendent of Police; Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, Assistant Captain Superintendent of Police; Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Acting Police Magistrate, Mr. A. Seth, Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court; Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer; Major A. B. Hamilton, Chief Staff Officer; Major A. A. Chichester, D.A.Q.M.G., Major Dopping-Hepenstal, Major Fitzwilliams, Lieut.-Col. Birdwood, Col. Watts, S.F.; Col. F. E. Kent, Commanding G.A.; Major French, A.S.C.; Lieut.-Col. R. G. Iremonger, Commanding 93rd Burma Infantry; Col. W. E. Webb, Principal Army Medical Officer; Dr. Kruger, German Consul; M. Gaston Liébert, French Consul; Chev. Z. Volpicelli, Italian Consul, and Mme. Volpicelli; Mr. M. Noma, Japanese Consul; Sr. A. G. Romano, Portuguese and Brazilian Consul-General; Mr. A. P. Marty, Spanish Consul; Mr. Nicolas Post, Consul for Austria Hungary; Mr. T. J. Haver Droeze, Consul for the Netherlands; General Bragg, United States Consul-General, M. Barretto, Consul for Mexico; Mr. Haupt, Consul for Denmark; Mr. Gonzales, Consul for Chili; Mr. Harleng, Consul for Sweden and Norway; Mr. A. Chapman; Dr. W. W. Pearce, Medical Officer of Health; Mrs. Layton; Mrs. Fitzwilliams; Miss Stilwell; Miss Law; Mrs. Raymond; Messrs. R. C. Wilcox, D. Law, J. R. M. Smith, C. R. Scott, W. B. Dixon, Bruce Shepherd, G. Bateson Wright, H. N. Mody, Fung Wa Chun, and many others, including representatives from the different religious bodies in the Colony.

COLLEGIANS HAIL HIM.

The boys of St. Joseph's College were before all in crying "hail" to the Governor, going out to the *Nubia* in a launch. Two hundred and fifty lusty young throats cheered His Excellency as he passed on the *Victoria*, and were rewarded with a good-natured smile.

H.E.'S FIRST HONGKONG TRIP.

The Harbour-master (Captain Barnes-Lawrence, R.N.) went out in the launch *Victoria*, with Mr. Ponsonby, (Private Secretary to H. E. Mr. May) to take charge of the Governor over the stretch of water between the vessel and the landing place.

THE LANDING.

As the launch *Victoria*, with Sir Matthew Nathan, and his Aide-de-camp, Lieut. Arbuthnot Leslie, left the side of the *Nubia* a salute was fired from the *Tamar*. H.E. was met at the steps of Blake Pier by the Hon. F. H. May and Major-General Villiers Hatton. After shaking hands, Mr. May proceeded to introduce him to the members of the Legislative Council, and Major-General Villiers Hatton performed a like ceremony embracing the Army officers present. After bowing to Mrs. May and the other ladies, and the large assembly, H.E. was given a Salute by the Guard of Honour. He proceeded to inspect the Guard. The band in the rear struck up "God Save the King," and all the men present bared their heads to the fierce rays of the sun. After the inspection H.E. and his Aide-de-camp were conveyed in Government House chairs to the Legislative Council Chamber.

THE GUARD.

The Guard of Honour consisted of 100 men of the Royal Engineers (Capt. Watkins, R.E., being in command), and the band of the Sherwood Foresters.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

A fair number of people assembled in the Council Chamber to witness the taking of the oaths.

THE COMMISSION.

Sir W. M. Goodman read the following commission appointing H. E. Major Sir Matthew Nathan, K.E., K.C.M.G., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies:—

EDWARD the Seventh, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India: To Our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir MATTHEW NATHAN, Major in Our Corps of Royal Engineers, Knight Commander of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Greeting.

WE do, by this Our Commission under Our Sign Manual and Signet, appoint you, the said Sir MATTHEW NATHAN, to be during Our pleasure Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, with all the powers, rights, privileges, and advantages to the said Office belonging or appertaining.

II. And We do hereby authorize, empower, and command you to exercise and perform all and singular the powers and directions contained in certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our said Colony and its Dependencies, bearing date at Westminster the Nineteenth day of January, 1888, or in any other Letters Patent adding to, amending or substituted for the same, according to such Orders and Instructions as Our said Governor and Commander-in-Chief for the time being hath already received, and to such further Orders and Instructions as you may hereafter receive from Us.

III. And further, We do hereby appoint that so soon as you shall have taken the prescribed oaths and have entered upon the duties of your office, this Our present Commission shall supersede the Commission under the Sign Manual and Signet of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, bearing date the Eleventh day of December, 1897, appointing Our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir Henry Arthur Blake, Knight Grand Cross of Our most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Our said Colony and its Dependencies.

IV. And We do hereby command all and singular Our Officers, Ministers, and loving subjects in Our said Colony and its Dependencies, and all others whom it may concern, to take due notice hereof, and to give their ready obedience accordingly.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's this Twenty-first day of September, 1903, in the Third year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

THE OATHS

H.E., as is the Jewish custom, put on his hat to take the oaths. They were the Oath of Allegiance, the Oath of Office, and the Judicial Oath. The words were as follows:—

Oath of Allegiance.

I, Sir Matthew Nathan, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King Edward the Seventh, his heirs and successors according to law.

So help me God.

(S.) W. M. GOODMAN, (S.) MATTHEW NATHAN,
Chief Justice. Governor, etc.
29th July, 1904.

Oath of Office.

I, Sir Matthew Nathan, do swear that I will well and truly serve His Majesty King Edward the Seventh in the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

So help me God.

(S.) W. M. GOODMAN, (S.) MATTHEW NATHAN,
Chief Justice. Governor, etc.
29th July, 1904.

Judicial Oath.

I, Sir Matthew Nathan, do swear that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign King Edward the Seventh in the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and I will do right to all manner of people after the laws and usages of this Colony, without fear or favour, affection or ill-will.

So help me God.

(S.) W. M. GOODMAN (S.) MATTHEW NATHAN,
Chief Justice. Governor, etc.
29th July, 1904.

A Guard of Honour, from the 114th Mahratta Light Infantry, had been posted outside the Council Chamber. As soon as the Governor had taken the oaths the band struck up once more the National Anthem.

HIS EXCELLENCY, in his address, said:—It is now some months since I have been looking forward to the ceremony which has just been completed, and have been wishing to be among those with whom my work is to be for some years to come. However, I was delayed in West Africa in order to watch over the final steps of the completion of the railway from the coast. I hope devoutly that I shall see here also the completion of the railway from the coast to the interior—I allude to the line from Kowloon to Canton. (Loud applause.) It is a line which I consider to be essential to the commercial prosperity of the Colony. Nearly equally as essential, I look upon the improvements of the sanitary conditions of Victoria to do away with the ever-recurring scourge of plague. I am heartily in accord with the views of my able predecessor, Sir Henry Blake, that these improvements can only be effected by the support and co-operation of the mass of the inhabitants—co-operation that was willingly given to him, and which I trust will be continued to me. (Applause.) If every individual maintains perfect cleanliness in his house and surroundings the plague must cease as a matter of course. It will be necessary for the Government to assist in the maintenance of cleanliness, and a large expenditure may be required for water supply and sanitation. To make this possible it seems to me that we shall require very careful administration of the public funds, and to effect economies by restricting the expenditure in other directions. On this, as well as with regard to various questions affecting the commerce of the Colony, I have had the advantage in the last few days of having many talks with the Chairman of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Hongkong, and these talks have taught me, as I was told in London, that I would always be able to expect hearty support and sound advice from the mercantile community of the Colony. (Hear, hear.) I look upon the commerce now and in the future as one of the—as the greatest of my charges. To secure this commerce it is necessary that the defences of Hongkong against hostile attack should be perfectly strong. I would add that the security of Hongkong is necessary for the efficiency of His Majesty's Navy, and, therefore, the safety of all British trade in the Far East. His Excellency the Major-General Commanding the Forces has, I am told, dealt with great earnestness with the question of making available the defences of the Colony or its resources in time of war. In this work I need not say he will have every assistance I can give him—assistance which will probably be none the less useful from the fact that for many years in another place it has been necessary for me to fully consider the development of the defence question of Hongkong. I have not the advantage of equal familiarity with another question which I shall be called upon to deal with. It was a long time ago, and then only for a short period, that I came into contact with members of the Chinese race. I intend to learn their manners, customs, wants and aspirations, so that I may have for them a real sympathy based on clear understanding, and shall be able to treat them as I hope to treat all other classes of the community in all matters public or personal. (Applause.) I must allude once more to the long period that has elapsed between the departure of Sir Henry Blake and my arrival here this morning in order to voice the opinions that have come to me from many sources that during that period the affairs have been conducted by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. F. H. May, with energy and tact, judgment and ability. (Sustained applause.)

The proceedings in the Council Chamber here terminated. H.E. was saluted by the Guard of Honour. He left for Government House after inspecting the soldiers. The route was lined with Chinese Police.

AN ACROSTIC WELCOME.

"Silas Wegg" hands us the following acrostic for publication. Its timeliness, and correctness of sentiment, may atone for its faulty construction.

29TH JULY, 1904.

Salaams! Sir Matthew! Pray accept our Greeting
In honour of to-day's auspicious meeting
Respect we pay; nor deem the Honours fleeting
May all your term of office be endowed
And rendered grateful with such kindly airs,
That so Your Worship shall remain as proud
To play the leading part in our affairs,
Hongkong's a loyal adjunct of the Crown,
Eager to progress: ready to disown
What things may militate 'gainst Peak or Town
Nor is it prejudiced by Creed or Race,
All honest Lieges here do find the r place.
Thou who hast gained the highest place of all
Hast the good wishes of both Great and Small,
A Book by one Les-ing—"Nathan the Wise"—
Nathan the Gov'nor! The moral applies.

FORMER GUBERNATORIAL ADVENTS.

Below we quote from our files *Press* comments on the arrival of old-time governors. Some of them have peculiar interest in view of yesterday's celebration. Prior to 1866, the advent of a mere governor does not seem to have troubled the *Press* much, although in the absence of headings, we may have overlooked reports that were made. The arrival of Sir Hercules Robinson in September 1859 did not, apparently, awaken our reportorial predecessors to a sense of their duty to the public. About that time an official described as the Colonial Surgeon had evoked the ire of the *Press*, which plumply announced that he had been "twice plucked in dog Latin," and accused him of being "under the patronage of an Exalted Person." In those days, when a clipper was for sale, we had to assure our readers that it was not yet "rotten." It is a rather belated apology, perhaps, but we would express our regret for having, in that same month of 1859, spoken of a contemporary as "a dirty bird."

IN 1866.

Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell arrived in March 1866, and this is, partly, what the *Hongkong Daily Press* of the 12th had to say about it:—

"Sir Richard and Lady Macdonnell arrived at Hongkong yesterday afternoon in the *Ottawa*, and landed very shortly after the steamer entered the harbour. It seems that the intended parade of the troops in garrison was prevented by a military rule which forbids the display of troops on Sunday. Instead of the imposing ranks of British men-at-arms lining the road from the Parade Wharf to Government House, which we had all expected to see, a detachment of Capt. Quin's dusky division was drawn up close to the landing place, and the army was only represented by a few officers who looked on at the proceedings from the verandah of the Murray Barracks. The Governor was brought ashore in the Government barge. On the pier, kept clear for the purpose, were a few heads of departments, and on each side of the road at the corner of the cricket ground was a confused crowd of residents and Chinese. Lady Macdonnell, under the care of Mr. Mercer, came on the pier first; behind followed the new Governor and General Gay. A brougham was in waiting, and in this Sir Richard and Lady Macdonnell, accompanied by Mr. Mercer—after touching civilities at the carriage door on behalf of the judicial bench—drove to Government House."

IN 1872.

The following reference to the advent of "the good Sir Arthur" is extracted from the *Daily Press* of the 17th April, 1872:—

"H.E. Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, the new Governor of Hongkong, arrived yesterday by the P. & O. mail steamer *China*, which steamed into the harbour at half-past eleven o'clock. A detachment of police was instantly despatched to Pedder's Wharf, where a tolerably large number of residents had already assembled. The military department was astir, and a detachment of the 10th Regiment was marched down to the wharf. Shortly after one o'clock the Governor's barge left the mail-steamer. Salutes were fired by H.M.S. *Iron Duke*, the French man-of-war *Alma*, and the battery on shore. H.E. was received by a large number of civil servants, who were assembled on the wharf, to whom he was introduced by Lieut.-Governor Whitfield. The soldiers on the Praya presented arms,

"and the party then drove to Government House."

IN 1877.

In the *Daily Press* of 23rd April, 1877, concerning the arrival of Sir John Pope Hennessy, this was said:—

"H.E. Governor Pope Hennessy arrived here yesterday evening by the P. & O. s.s. *Zambesi*. The vessel steamed into harbour about half-past five. Owing to the mist hanging over the island her approach was not signalled from the Peak, and it was not until she had nearly reached the wharf that the gun was fired. Before 6 p.m. the public began to draw up to Pedder's Wharf, where it had been announced that the governor would land, and a large crowd soon assembled. Unfortunately H.E. the Administrator (Mr. Austin) was at the Peak, and some delay was occasioned by waiting for his arrival. Immediately he reached the wharf he stepped into the Government launch and steamed off to the *Zambesi*."

In the meantime Major-General Sir Frances Colbourne had ridden to the P. & O. wharf to meet His Excellency there. About ten minutes to seven the launch returned to Pedder's Wharf, having on board His Excellency. There were waiting to receive His Excellency the following members of the Legislative Council—Hon. Chief Justice, Hon. Attorney-General, Hon. J. M. Price, and Hon. W. Keswick."

A guard of honour had been drawn up at the entrance to the wharf, and a posse of police lined the streets for a portion of the way to Government House. H.E. was received with the customary salutes and three cheers were given in his honour as the party drove off. Salutes were fired from the Murray Battery and the *Victor Emanuel*, but as the regulation as to not firing after sunset had to be adhered to, they were fired before H.E. left the steamer."

STAYED WITH OUR OLD GOVERNOR.

At Colombo, Sir Matthew Nathan was the guest of Sir Henry and Lady Blake.

PRIVATE SECRETARY A CRICKETER.

Mr. Richard Ponsonby's many friends will be glad to hear that his position as acting Private Secretary to the Governor of Hongkong has been made *pucca*. Mr. Ponsonby, in this respect resembling his kinsman Sir Ponsonby-Fane, is a keen cricketer and may be depended upon, says the *Times of Ceylon*, to keep the "king of outdoor sports" going in the Far Eastern centre in which he lives.

WHAT THE "L & C EXPRESS" SAYS.

Sir Matthew Nathan, the new Governor of Hongkong, has left London for Marseilles, where he will join the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Moldavia*. The new Governor will be accompanied by Lieutenant W. Arbuthnot-Leslie, as aide-de-camp. His private secretary, Mr. R. Ponsonby, is already at Hongkong. Sir Matthew has met most of the prominent former or present residents of Hongkong who are in this country. It is not too much to say that he has created a very favourable impression, which, added to his previous record, bids fair to give Hongkong a governor of an able type and of broad mind, which is what the Colony requires in the present state of affairs in the Far East. Its new Governor is still young enough to be full of energy, and not yet to have the fear of prospective pension before his eyes. At the same time Sir Matthew's forty-three years have been largely busy ones, by which he has gained much experience of both men and other matters.

One of the most extraordinary orders ever received in Sheffield has been booked by a firm of well-known silversmiths. It is for a suite of bed-room furniture in sterling silver. Amongst the articles are a bedstead, a cabinet, a dressing table, a dozen chairs, three foot-baths, hot-water cans, and other bed-room requisites. Each of the four pillars of the bedstead will be surmounted by a gracefully-modelled figure 2ft. 9in. in height. The moulding of the room and other ornamentation will also be of silver. The drawings of the various articles show that they will be artistically beautiful. The order has come from an Eastern country, and the total weight of silver used will be very considerable.

LEVEE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

A VERY LARGE ATTENDANCE.

His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan, the newly installed Governor of Hongkong, held his first levee on the 5th instant; and the loyal citizens of Victoria and Kowloon showed His Excellency that it was only the fact of his arriving on a mail day that had prevented a more general recognition of the presence of another representative of the King. His Excellency's thoughtful consideration in announcing that either morning or evening dress would be *comme il faut* on this occasion was much appreciated; not a few gentlemen interpreted "evening dress" in the free-and-easy hot-weather colonial fashion, and turned up in the *pukka* shirt, duck pants, and the lightest make of mess jacket. There were, however, more who conscientiously donned frock or claw-hammer. A diversity of opinion as to head-gear was noticeable, an occasional Panama showing among the silk hats. There was a strong leavening of naval and military uniforms, so that the assembly looked quite imposing. The members of both Councils, the Bishop, the Judges, the Heads of Government Departments, the Consuls-General and Consuls of Foreign Powers; and the Naval and Military Officers of Field, or corresponding rank, having first made their *devoirs*. His Excellency, supported by H.E. Major General Villiers Hatton, the General Officer Commanding the Troops, and attended by his aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Arbuthnot-Leslie, received his other visitors in the ballroom. The crowd was so great, as will be seen from the list we present herewith, that handshakes were dispensed with. The function was all over by about half-past four.

The following gentlemen attended:—

Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer of Health; Mr. J. O. Airy, 114th Mahrattas; Subadar Mohamed Ali, H.K.S.B. R.G.A.; Mr. A. F. Arculli, Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, Mr. F. F. Bover, Chief Inspector H. G. Baker, H.K.P., Mr. Hartnell Beavis, Mr. A. Brun, Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Bunny, A.O.D.; Major Benson, A.P.D.; Mr. F. J. Badeley, Captain of Police; Colonel W. S. Birdwood, 110th Mahrattas; Mr. A. Bryer; General F. Bragg, Consul-General U.S.A.; Mr. H. G. Bailey, Captain S. O. Boyd, R.A.; Second Lieut. R. Bolster, R.G.A.; Mr. Charles E. Batt, R.N.; Mr. A. A. H. Botelho, Acting Vice Consul for Mexico; Captain C. Kendall Bushe, R.A.; Subadar 93rd Burmas; Hon. Nobi Baksh, A. W. Brewin, Registrar-General; Rev. W. Bridie; Jemadar Bhna Rao Bhosle, 110th Mahrattas; Subadar Muhammad Baksh, 93rd Burmas; Mr. H. T. Butterworth; Mr. J. F. Boulton; Captain Butcher, R.A.; Mr. J. Dyer Ball; Mr. F. M. Brown, R.A.; Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor; Major T. W. G. Bryan, R.G.A.; Mr. H. W. Bird; Mr. E. Burd, 93rd Burmas; Eng.-Lieut. A. J. Butler, R.N.; Mr. J. Russell Brazier; Mr. E. A. Bonner; Mr. J. A. F. Bourchier, R.N.; Mr. E. Bowdler; Mr. W. Monteith Black; Mr. J. M. Beck; Mr. E. J. Bingham; Major A. Chapman, H.K.V.C. Mr. T. J. Clark, R.E.; Major O. A. Chichester, D.A.Q.M.G.; Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G.; Mr. D. W. Craddock; Mr. E. N. T. Collin, S.F.; Major Caulfield, 110th Mahrattas; Captain H. Carlton, 93rd Burmas; Mr. B. A. Craig, R.A.M.C.; Mr. C. H. R. Chesney, R.E.; Mr. C. Paul Chater; Lieut. C. Cooper, R.E.; Mr. Edgar W. Carpenter, P.W.D.; Mr. H. Cowan; Subadar Govind Chauhan, 114th Mahrattas; Mons. G. de Champeaux; Inspector A. Collett, H.K.P.; Mr. Allan Cameron; Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. T. E. Cocker; Mr. Ivan Campbell, R.N.; Mr. E. J. Chapman; Subadar Ramchandar Chipkar, 114th Mahrattas; Mr. Chan Siu Ki; Mr. F. L. Dyer, 93rd Burmas; Mr. S. T. Dunn; Major Dopping Hopensal, R.E.; Mr. D. B. Davidson, R.G.A.; Com. G. W. W. Dawes, R.N.; Mr. F. Haver Droeze, Consul-General for the Netherlands; Captain P. G. Davies, A.O.D.; Lieut. W. B. Duncan, R.A.; Mr. C. H. Dumbell, S.F.; Mr. T. K. Dealy; Commodore Dicken, R.N.; Lieut. G. Dunnreuther, R.N.;

Mr. J. C. M. Doran, A.S.C.; Mr. H. W. Dermer; Subadar Ramchandar Rao Deskar, 114th Mahrattas; Jemadar Narayen Rao Paroshramao Dagle, 114th Mahrattas; Mr. W. B. Dixon; Inspector A. G. Dymond, H.K.P.; Mr. W. H. T. Davis; Mr. W. Danby; Mr. M. J. Drayson; Mr. A. Denison; Mr. W. H. Donald; Mr. A. Ellis; Lieut. J. Ambleton, A.O.D.; Lieut. R. B. England, R.N.; Mr. F. W. Edwards; Mr. C. M. Eade; Dr. Forsayth; Dr. A. F. Foster; Major G. A. French, A.S.C.; Mr. R. Forster, S.F.; Mr. A. C. Franklin; Mr. A. R. Fullerton; Mr. Nigel R. Fergusson, R.N.; Rev. J. H. France, Inspector W. L. Ford, H.K.P.; Mr. M. Fletcher; Mr. H. W. Fraser; Captain E. C. L. Fitzwilliams, A.S.C.; Mr. A. Forbes; Eng.-Commander J. E. D. Graham, R.N.; Sir William M. Goodman, Chief Justice; Deputy Inspector-General T. D. Gimlette, R.N.; Mr. H. J. Gedge, Mr. D. S. Graham; Hon. W. J. Gresson; Lieut. H. S. Gaskell, R.E.; Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz; Mr. E. Goetz; Mr. C. H. Gale; Don Pietro Gabardi; Inspector D. Gourlay, H.K.P.; Mr. F. D. Guedes; Jemadar Ganpatrao Chag, 114th Mahrattas; Mr. C. H. Grace; Dr. R. MacLean Gibson; Captain Green, S.F.; Mr. Gustav ad. Gussmann; Mr. P. W. Goldring; Mr. L. Gibbs; Major M. R. Hurley, 93rd Burmas; Major-General Villiers-Hatton, C.B., Commanding the Forces in Hongkong and China; Mr. T. H. Hamman, Consul for Belgium; Mr. Ho Tung; Rev. E. J. Hardy, Captain H. C. Hall, 110th Mahrattas; Mr. Hursthouse; Rev. C. H. Hickling; Lieut. J. S. Harvey, R.A.M.C.; Mr. E. R. Hallifax; Mr. A. Haupt, Consul for Denmark; Jemadar Govind Hone, 110th Mahrattas; Right Rev. J. C. Hoare, Bishop of Victoria; Mr. B. B. Harker; Second Lieut. A. G. Rainsford Hannay, R.E.; Captain A. G. M. Hogg, 114th Mahrattas; Mr. T. Wyvill Home, R.M.L.I.; Mr. Ho Kom Tong; Mr. Ho Fook; Mr. A. S. Hooper; Mr. J. Hastings; Mr. J. S. Harston; Mr. Taro Hodsumi; Mr. R. Harding; Chief Detective Inspector J. W. Hanson; Mr. E. A. Hewett; Dr. J. S. Hough, U.S.M.H.S.; Mr. T. F. Hough; Mr. E. M. Hazeland; Subadar Mahomed Murad Bakin, 114th Mahrattas; Major A. B. Hamilton, K.O.S.B.; Mr. Henry Humphreys; Captain Mackay Heriot, R.M.; Mr. D. Jaffe; Mr. H. T. Jackman; Captain A. R. T. Kirkpatrick, R.A.; Captain F. G. Kirby, R.N.; Hon. Dr. Ho Kai; Dr. H. Kreuger, German Consul; Mr. J. H. Kemp; Lieut.-Colonel F. E. Kent, R.A.; Surgeon O'Keefe, R.N.; Jemadar Haider Khan, 110th Mahrattas; Jemadar Madat Khan, 93rd Burmas; Jemadar Ismael Khan, 93rd Burmas; Jemadar Paine Khan, 93rd Burmas; Mr. D. R. Law, Mr. E. C. Lewis, Mr. L. S. Lewis, Mr. G. Liebert, French Consul; Mr. J. J. Leiria, Vice-Consul for Portugal and Brazil; Hon. Capt. L. Barnes-Lawrence, R.N.; Dr. R. Laing; Surg. Lewellyn Lindop, R.N.; Major Lawson, 114th Mahrattas; Mr. B. Layton; Mr. Lo Cheung Shin; Mr. Lau Wai Chuen; Mr. W. F. Lumsden, R.A.; Mr. H. W. Looker; Inspector Langley, H.K.P.; Mr. W. Logan; Rev. F. Icely, R.N.; Mr. E. A. Irving; Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G.; Mr. A. P. Marty, Spanish Consul; Mr. R. H. B. Mitchell, Pastor J. Muller; Mr. A. S. Mihara; Mr. A. Mackenzie; the Very Rev. P. M. de Maria; Mr. G. C. Moxon; Mr. F. Maitland; Mr. C. W. May, Mr. H. W. Moxon; Inspector D. M. McDonald, H.K.P.; Mr. E. W. Mitchell; Mr. G. H. Medhurst, Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Lieut. C. H. Mowbray, 110th Mahrattas; Captain D. Macdonald, H.K.V.C.; Lieut. G. B. Macdonald, R.G.A.; Mr. W. E. B. Magee, R.N.; Mr. A. W. Marnham; Mr. H. Macfarlane; Mr. S. Minami; Lieut. H. T. Messenger; Mr. E. P. Moss, R.A.M.C.; Surgeon I. Mowat, R.N.H.; Captain C. E. Maddock, I.M.S.; Mr. W. A. Moore, R. A.; Mr. S. R. Moore; Mr. J. R. Michael; Lieut. Milman; R.A.; Lieut. G. L. H. Manby, S.F.; Jemadar Shaikh Madar; Lieut. Miles, R.G.A.; Subadar Narayan Rao Mane, 114th Mahrattas; Mr. H. L. Napier, S.F.; Captain G. H. Nugent, R.A.; Mr. M. S. Northcote; Mr. M. Noma, Japanese Consul; Subadar Nana Nikan, 110th Mahrattas, Engineer-Captain C. J. North, R.N.; Major J. W. Ormiston, R.G.A.; Mr. E. Ormiston; Captain O. Ordish, H.K.V.C.; Mr. J. Oppenheim; Mr. G. N. Orme; Dr. G.

P. Jordan; Hon. L. A. M. Johnston; Mr. J. W. Lee Jones; Mr. E. Jones; Hon. P. N. H. Jones; Dr. K. Justi; Rev. F. T. Johnson; Rev. P. Jenkins; Mr. J. A. Jupp; Brother Joshua Captain H. Johnson. R.A.M.C.; Dr. W. V. M. Koch; Mr. E. S. Kadoorie; Dr. F. Keyt; Lieut. J. F. Knox; Jemadar Rama Kadam, 114th Mahrattas; Jemadar Mahadeorad Khanivikar, 114th Mahrattas; Subadar Major Issak Khan, 110th Mahrattas; Subadar Bajaji Rao Kadan, 114th Mahrattas; Subadar Shaikh Abdool Kadir, 114th Mahrattas; Major O. C. Painter, R.E.; Captain H. S. Pennell, S.F.; Mr. F. L. Perkins; Mr. D. Pudsay, R.A.; Major H. A. Pratt, R.G.A.; Major C. J. Pritchard, R.A.; Dr. W. W. Pearce; Captain F. E. L. Parker, R.A.M.C.; Staff Surgeon F. W. Parker, R.N.; Lieut. H. W. Paxton, R.F.A.; Mr. G. H. Potts; Mr. G. F. de Pledge, S.F.; Mr. J. A. Plummer; Mr. G. W. F. Playfair; Mr. J. J. Plummer; Mr. C. Pemberton; Mr. J. C. Peter; Mr. H. Pinckney; Mr. T. W. Pearce; Mr. H. Pauli, Deputy Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway; Mr. C. Parker, R.N.; Mr. R. S. Popham, S.F.; Lieut. G. Philpott, R.N.; Lieut. T. Pezare, A.S.C.; Jemadar Hari Sett Pillankar, 110th Mahrattas; Jemadar Essu Parab, 114th Mahrattas; Mr. A. G. Romano, Consul-General for Portugal and Consul for Brazil; Mr. S. B. C. Ross; Mr. A. J. Raymond, Mr. A. H. Rennie; Inspector Robertson, H.K.P.; Mr. J. Rodgers; Second Lieut. Rogers, R.E.; Mr. A. Rumjahn; Mr. C. H. Reid, R.N.; Captain F. J. Radford; S. F.; Major P. Strickland, 93rd Burmas; Major Lebreton Simmons, R.E.; Mr. T. Sercombe Smith; Mr. M. W. Slade; Captain R. H. S. Stokes, R.N.; Hon. R. Shewan; Mr. A. Seth; Captain W. H. Simpson, 93rd Burmas; Captain H. Steen, 114th Mahrattas; Mr. H. Schubart; Mr. O. Struckmeyer; Mr. S. D. Setna; Mr. J. R. M. Smith; Mr. J. Gray Scott; Mr. H. P. Smith; Mr. J. J. Schroter; Mr. D. H. Silas; Mr. Bruce Shepherd; Mr. M. Stewart; Mr. M. J. D. Stephens; Hon. Gershom Stewart; Dr. F. O. Stedman; Major C. S. Parkes, R.A.M.C.; Inspector J. Smith, H.K.P.; Mr. A. J. Sutor, R.A.; Mr. E. A. Snewin; Captain J. J. O'B. Sexton, 110th Mahrattas; Major S. R. Stevens, 93rd Burmas; Mr. E. H. Sharp; Mr. H. W. Smith, R.A.; Lieut. J. Staple A.O.D.; Jemadar Nalha Singh, H.R.A.; Subadar Major Isar Singh, 93rd Burmas; Jemadar Foja Singh, 93rd Burmas; Jemadar Basawa Singh, 93rd Burmas; Mr. E. Shellin; Jemadar Kirpal Singh, 93rd Burmas; Capt. G. J. B. Sayer, H.K.V.C.; Mr. W. Murray Scott, H.K.V.C.; Mr. A. Schlumberger; Mr. J. W. Ross-Taylor; Mr. Basil Taylor; Mr. Tong Lai Cheun; Subadar Mahabal Tewari, 110th Mahrattas; Capt. D. F. Tulloch, R.A.; Chevalier Z. Volpicelli, Consul-General for Italy; Capt. H. S. Vaughan, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment; Mr. J. Y. Vernon, Staff-Surg.; A. H. Veitch, R.N.; Mr. G. H. Vincent, Engineer-Lieut., R.N.; Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Vaughan, R.N.; Mr. G. T. Veitch; Mr. A. W. Whitlow; Mr. T. Wright; Mr. S. T. Wenborn; Mr. H. P. White; Capt. T. M. Wakefield, R.A.; Mr. T. Whyte, R.R. Capt. C. M. Watkins, R.E.; Inspector Withers; H.K.P.; Mr. P. Wodehouse, H.K.P.; Mr. Wei On; Mr. G. E. Woodward, N.O.D.; Fleet Paymaster A. Wilson; R.N.; Capt. E. S. Ward, Grenadier Guards; Lieut.-Col. C. M. Watts; Mr. Wei Yuk; Comdr. H. D. R. Watson, R.N.; Comdr. J. C. Watson, R.N.; Mr. J. Woods; Mr. A. Ramsay-Walker, R.E.; Mr. D. Wood; Mr. A. J. Williams; Mr. C. D. Wilkinson; Mr. Wong Kum Fuk; Mr. J. R. Wood; Mr. R. C. Wilcox; Mr. A. G. Ward; Mr. A. G. Wood; Mr. J. Whittall; Mr. G. H. Wakeman; Mr. W. H. Wickham; Dr. M. Johnston White, U.S.P.H. & M.H.S.; Mr. I. M. Xavier.

It is rumoured, says the *Foochow Echo*, Monsieur A. J. Laudney, Consul for France at Amoy, is to arrive here shortly to take up the post as Consul for France. Consul Laudney was here some time ago as acting Consul for a very short period of time, when he was transferred to Amoy. He has the reputation of possessing a thorough knowledge of the Mandarin dialect.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

The new electric trams catered for the public for the first time on the 30th ult., but only over a portion of the system. It was confidently expected that everything would be in readiness by the first of August, but the job at Arsenal Street is taking longer than was anticipated; the poles there have yet to be erected. The part of the line now open lies from Arsenal Street eastward. No provision for 5-cent fares, by the way, seems to have been made on the tickets. If we partly reproduce the ticket it will perhaps describe the 10-cent rides as clearly as would be done otherwise:—

First Class Five 10-cents.—Ken'dy Town to Wing Lok St.—Whitty St. to Post Office.—Wing Lok St. to Arsenal St.—Post Office to Observation Pl.—Arsenal St. to Causeway Bay or Race Course.—Observation Pl. to Metropole Hotel.—Causeway Bay to New Dock.—Metropole Hotel to Shauiwan.

The first tram started from Arsenal Street at about 10 a.m. It was under the control of Mrs. Jones, wife of Hon. P. N. H. Jones, Acting Director of Public Works. Mr. J. Gray Scott, general manager of the line, explained to Mrs. Jones the rudiments of the controlling system, and that lady took her place as driver. Master Jones warning off obstructionists with the loud-sounding bell. Included amongst those on the car were Mr. H. A. Pratt, Mrs. L. A. M. Johnston, Mrs. H. H. J. Gompertz, Mrs. J. Gray Scott, the Hon. P. N. H. Jones, the Hon. R. Shewan, Messrs. J. Gray Scott, H. Hackwood, A. Emerson, and E. R. Graham. After the car had run to the Bowrington Canal and back the line was formally declared open.

In the afternoon cars had a busy time taking passengers to and from the Race Course. Though the day's work on the whole must be adjudged creditable, there were a few troublesome incidents. After the races, for instance, a number of people swarmed into one of the cars, and shouted to the driver "go ahead." The car did not start at their bidding. After waiting impatiently for some time the occupants became noisy and when Mr. Gray Scott loomed in sight he was simply stormed with earnest requests to "set her going." Mr. Scott did so, and those aboard cheered vociferously. It still went too slowly to please some of them. When the Praya was reached, and the driver had a clear run before him, he satisfied the impatient ones with the speed attained, but they had to suffer some "bumping." It will, no doubt, take the Chinese drivers a few days to learn this novel "pidgin" before they are really efficient. The line itself is in first-class condition.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The seventy-eighth report of the court of directors, to be presented at the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 20th August, is as follows:—

Gentlemen,—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the bank, and balance sheet for the half-year ending 30th June, 1904.

The net profits for that period, including \$1,417,366.08, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to \$3,520,374.81.

The directors recommend the transfer of \$500,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of the silver reserve fund, which fund will then stand at \$7,000,000.

They also recommend writing off bank premises amount the sum of \$200,000.

After making these transfers and deducting remuneration to directors there remains for appropriation \$2,805,374.81, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of one pound and ten shillings sterling per share, which at 4/6 will absorb \$533,333.33.

The difference in exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 1/9 15-16, the rate of the day, amounts to \$779,487.17.

The balance \$1,492,554.31 to be carried to new profit and loss account.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. C. Michelan, Hon. C. W. Dickson and Mr. C. A. Tomes having resigned their seats on leaving the Colony. Mr. A. Haupt, Hon. W. J. Gresson and Hon. R. Shewan have been invited to fill the vacancies; these appointments require confirmation at this meeting.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts and Mr. A. G. Wood, the latter acting for Hon. C. S. Sharp, who is absent from the Colony.

This abstract of assets and liabilities of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, accompanies the report:—

LIABILITIES.		\$	c.
Paid-up capital	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	
Sterling reserve fund	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	
Silver reserve fund	6,500,000.00	6,500,000.00	
Marine insurance account	250,000.00	250,000.00	
Notes in circulation:—			
Authorized issue against securities deposited with the Crown Agents for the Colonies	\$10,000,000.00		
Additional issue authorized by Hong Kong Ordinance No. 19 of 1900, against coin lodged with the Hongkong Government	4,893,352.00		
		14,893,352.00	
Current accounts:—			
Silver	\$76,201,028.31		
Gold	£1,939,613 8s.		
5d.	21 851,473.55		
		98,053,501.86	
Fixed deposits:—			
Silver	\$46,382,951.01		
Gold	£4,578,516 11s.		
9d.	55,045,256.01		
		101,423,217.02	
Bills payable (including draft on London bankers cash loans and short sight drawings on London office against bills receivable and bullion shipment):—			
	15,317,670.51		
Profit and loss account			
	3,520,374.81		
Liability on bills of exchange re-discounted, £5,94,541 3s 6d. of which £4,107.74 10s 6d. have since run off.			
	\$259,995,106.20		

ASSETS.		\$	c.
Cash	42,338,044.69		
Coin lodged with the Hongkong Government against note circulation in excess of \$10,000,000			
	6,000,000.00		
Bullion in hand and in transit	4,507,709.07		
Indian Government rupee paper	2,088,928.38		
Consols Colonial and other securities	6,713,396.96		
Sterling reserve fund investments, viz:—			
£570,000 2½ per cent. Consols			
a' 85	£481,500		
(of which £250,000 lodged with the Bank of England as a special London reserve.)			
£255,000 2½ per cent. national war loan, at 90	229,500		
£325.00 other sterling securities, written down to	286,000		
	£1,000,000	10,000,000.00	
Bills discounted, loans and credits	87,146,299.84		
Bills receivable	99,852,913.49		
Bank premises	1,397,783.77		
	\$259,995,106.20		

GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.		30th June, 1904.	\$	c.
To amounts written off:—				
Remuneration to directors			15,000.00	
To dividend account:—				
£1 10s. per share on 80,000 shares=				
£120,000 at 4s. 6d.			533,333.33	
To dividend adjustment account:—				
Difference in exchange between 4s. 6d. the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 1s. 9½ 5-8ths the rate of the day			770,487.17	
To transfer to silver reserve fund			500,000.00	
To transfer to bank premises account			200,000.00	
To balance forward to next half-year			1,492,554.31	
			\$3,520,374.81	

Cr.		\$	c.
By balance of undivided profits, 31st December, 1903			
		\$1,417,366.08	
By amount of net profits for the six months ending 30th June, 1904, after making provision for bad and			

doubtful debts, deducting all expenses and interest paid and due	2,103,008.73	3,520,374.81
		\$3,520,374.81

STERLING RESERVE FUND.

To balance	\$10,000,000.00
By balance 31st December, 1903	10,000,000.00

SILVER RESERVE FUND.

To balance	\$7,000,000.00
By balance 31st December, 1903	6,500,000.00
By transfer from profit and loss account	500,000.00
	\$7,000,000.00

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED.

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The eighth ordinary annual meeting of the shareholders in the above Company was held at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Queen's Buildings, on the 5th inst.

Mr. E. S. Whealler occupied the chair, and there were present:—Messrs. G. H. Medhurst, W. H. Wickham, J. W. C. Bonnar, Thos. Skinner and S. R. Edwards (Secretary). The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen: I don't think there is very much occasion for me to make any extensive remarks. Last year I told you we presented the best report we had ever had. This year we have just managed to exceed that report. We are able to place the same amount to reserve fund and carry forward a slightly larger amount than we did last year. I don't think there is anything to be said in connection with these accounts. We believe that the stock has been carefully valued, and we believe that the Company is in a very sound position. As for the future, shipping is bad, but we hope that with ordinary good fortune we may be able to maintain our dividends. We hope so. If any gentleman has any questions to ask, I shall be pleased to answer them.

No questions being asked.

Mr. WHEALLER moved the adoption of the report and accounts embracing the payment of a dividend of 15 per cent. on ordinary stock, with a further dividend of 7½ per cent. a payment of \$29.70 in respect of each of the hundred founders' shares, the addition of \$6,000 to the reserve fund, and the carrying forward of \$480.23 to new account.

Mr. WICKHAM seconded the resolution, and took the opportunity of congratulating the general managers on the results of the year's working.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. BONNAR moved that Mr. W. Hutton Potts be re-elected auditor of the company for the current year.

Mr. MEDHURST seconded, and the proposition was agreed to *nem con*.

This concluded the business, the Chairman announcing that dividend warrants were now ready.

The report for presentation to the shareholders of this company is as follows:—

The General Managers have now the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the accompanying statement of accounts for the year ended 31st May, 1904.

ACCOUNTS.

The balance at the credit of profit and loss account, after writing off \$429.33 for depreciation and bad debts and including \$119.44 brought forward from last year, is \$20,360.23 which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To place to reserve fund	\$6,000.00
To pay a dividend of 15 per cent. on ordinary shares	5,940.00
To General Managers' remuneration	2,000.00
To pay a further dividend of 7½ per cent. on ordinary shares	2,970.00
To pay \$29.70 per share on 100 founders' shares	2,970.00
To carry forward to new account	480.23
	\$20,360.23

AUDITOR.

The accounts now presented have been audited by Mr. W. H. Potts, who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.

The accounts are as follows:—

BALANCE-SHEET.

31st May, 1904.

LIABILITIES.	\$	c.
To capital 9,900 ordinary shares of \$10, of which \$4 per share paid	39,600.00	
100 founders' shares of \$10 fully paid	1,000.00	
To sundry creditors	40,601.00	
To unclaimed dividends	10,377.89	
To reserve fund	489.10	
To profit and loss account balance	14,000.00	
	20,360.23	
	\$85,827.52	

ASSETS.

	\$	c.
By balance <i>Gladiator</i> as per last account	3,000.00	
By value of furniture and fittings as per last account	200.00	
By since expended	272.75	
	\$472.75	
By less written off	272.75	
	200.00	
By value of material on hand	30,845.63	
By unexpired portion of insurance policies	292.02	
By sundry debtors	12,396.02	
By cash in current account and on deposit with the H. & S. B. Co.	38,891.20	
By cash in hands of general managers	202.65	
	\$85,827.52	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

31st May, 1904.

	\$	c.
To trade expenses, salaries, commissions, launch working rent, advertising	48,085.83	
To auditor's fee	100.00	
To depreciation for year ending 31st May	272.75	
To bad debts	156.58	
To balance carried to new account	20,360.23	
	\$68,975.39	
By balance from last account	\$	c.
By profit on sales	119.44	
By transfer fees	68,231.22	
By interest	15.00	
	609.73	
	\$68,975.39	

THE AMERICAN-CHINA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISCHARGE OF AN OFFICIAL.

In the U.S. Consular Court at Shanghai Mr. W. P. Boyd brought an action against the American-China Development Co. (Hankow-Canton Railway) to recover the sum of gold \$500, which plaintiff alleged was due to him as salary for the month of June. It appeared from the evidence that the plaintiff was appointed by the Board of Commissioners in August 1902 as secretary to the Board and also secretary to the Engineer-in-Chief at a salary of gold \$500 per month for the period of five years. In May the American-China Development Co. cabled from New York to the Board of Commissioners in Shanghai instructing them to discharge the plaintiff, and in accordance with this advice the Commissioners ceased to pay the plaintiff any salary after May 31st. Plaintiff denied the right of the Board to dismiss him. The Company took up the position that the Board of Commissioners exceeded their authority in making the appointment, but the Court held that full power was given by the Company to make such an appointment. His Honour in his judgment went on to say that the contract with Mr. Boyd provided in plain terms for what reasons it might be abrogated. None of these had been set up or alleged, but on the contrary the testimony of the Acting Agent was that no complaint had been made of the manner in which Mr. Boyd had performed his duties. Mr. Kingsford testified that he thought the only reason the company desired Mr. Boyd's discharge was to curtail expenses. It seemed that the defendant company acknowledged its liability under this contract of employment and

paid Mr. Boyd his salary thereunder for 22 months; it alleged no reason but its own will for seeking to terminate the contract. The Court found for the plaintiff in the sum of U.S. gold \$500 as salary for June, 1904. Defendant to pay the costs of the suit.

Mr. Platt said that he intended to ask leave to appeal against the judgment.

His Honour said that notice of appeal must be lodged before 8 p.m. on the 27th July.

KOWLOON DOCKS.

WORK IN HAND.

Since the launch of the *Shanghai* the building yard at the Kowloon Docks has had rather a quiet appearance. The new "Star" ferry is well advanced in construction, her hull being completed and the deck fitting work in hand. The "Star" Ferry Co. at present have four vessels on the Hongkong-Kowloon ferry. When this one is ready for service the Company intend to run boats half an hour later on Saturday, and on other days if there be a sufficient demand.

The hull of the new steamer for the U.S. Geodetic Department is almost completed. The vessel, measuring 144ft. between perpendiculars, is a very good model, but hardly up to the standard of the Geodetic s.s. *Pathfinder*, a clipper-bowed craft. The *Pathfinder* went into No. 3 dock at Kowloon on 3rd inst. She has undergone extensive repairs at the hands of the Dock Company, and is now to complete the overhaul with a bottom scraping.

The new hopper, built for the Dock Co.'s own use, is now about finished. Her seams are caulked and pitched, so a coat of tar is about all she requires before taking the water.

The recently launched *Shanghai*, the largest steamer ever turned out at this Colony, built to order of the China Navigation Co., for the Lower Yangtze trade, is alongside getting her engines fitted. This work is proceeding with all possible expedition.

The river steamer *Chanwai* is being recoppered on the slips. The *Triumph*, a fairly sized deep-water freighter, is also on the slips for a cleaning. The China Navigation s.s. *Chihli*, looking very trim, was floated out of No. 2 dock on the morning of the 3rd inst. The *Glenogle* lay alongside for repair. The *Leviathan*, of course, monopolises the accommodation of No. 1 dock.

MECHANICAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The recent mechanical improvements in the electrical line are working very satisfactorily. The new power house, situated near the main entrance, covers an area of 6,500 square feet. Steam appliances are everywhere being superseded. The new plant, when quite completed, will be capable of supplying over 1,000 horse-power. The various workshop machines are driven by motors, ranging in power from about eight to twenty horse-power. These motors are supplied from distributing switchboards. Before they were in vogue a great waste of power resulted from the necessity of working all the machines in a shop when only one, perhaps, was required. The new dynamos came from home, but the boilers were made at the Docks. The Dock employees are very proud of their machinery; they point out such features as the large 20-ton cranes; the band-saw cutting through cold iron; and the new machine for rolling large ship and boiler plates. A new galvanising shop is being constructed. The Docks are illuminated at night by numerous arc lamps.

On the Resolution embodying the Vote of £3,044,200 for personnel in regard to ship-building and repairs in dockyards and Naval yards at home and abroad, Mr. Buchanan inquired, in the House of Commons on the 30th June, whether the Naval programme was going to be modified in any way, and if so, in what direction. Sir C. Dilke thought the House ought to be informed with regard to the provision for coaling accommodation in Weihaiwei, and whether there was any change in the use to be made of that port. Mr. Pretyman said it was intended to keep 6,000 tons of coal at Weihaiwei for the supply of the Fleet in the event of trouble breaking out. No change in the Naval programme already announced was contemplated. The Resolution was agreed to.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

2nd August.

There was a regular naval war on the 31st ultimo, between the collectors of the boat taxes and the boat people working between Fatee and Fong Tsuin. A number of adventurers had applied to the Viceroy and obtained a licence to impose taxes on all the boats in the province of Kwangtung. They formed a company by name "Po Yik & Co" and paid to the Government two hundred thousand taels for the privilege of collecting taxes on all Chinese boats, large and small, in Canton; and they sublet the licence to other persons to collect taxes also on boats in the districts and towns outside of Canton. They should have begun operations on the 8th of the moon (20th July); but because there was a lot of talk about the difficulty of collecting these taxes, as the flower boat people had called meetings to discuss plans of opposition, they demurred until a few days ago, when the monopolists anchored several boats between Fatee and Tong Tsuin and started to collect the taxes. Some had paid and gone away, but other flower boats and salt junks were passing, and these tax boats detained them until they had paid the taxes. The amount payable depended upon the caprice of the collectors; it was said to be levied by so much per foot. On this occasion the collectors used the English foot to measure the boats, which is by two inches shorter than the Chinese foot; so the boat people refused to pay the squeeze and began to quarrel. The collectors, when the latter refused to pay, went into their boats and began to remove the fixtures on board. As the salt junks usually carry guns and rifles, they began the fight by throwing missiles and firing rifles. Three persons were killed and several wounded. Some jumped into the water to escape, but two tax collectors were seized and detained by the boat people. On the same day, report being made to the magistrates of Namhoi and Pun Yiu, these officials went with soldiers, and the admiral with gunboats, to suppress the riot. At present the boat population threaten to strike. There is a regular blockade in the Fatee and Fong Tsuin, no boat being allowed to pass.

PAKHOI.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

July 26th.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

A Public Works Department is an institution practically unknown or disregarded in most if not all places in China, and this port is not an exception. The streets are kept in such a state of unrepair that it amounted almost to criminal neglect on the part of the authorities. Several streets had been repaired lately by public subscription, and yet another one is now being improved through the initiative of the members of the Church Missionary Society, who, besides subscribing for the fund, took the matter in hand, assisted by others. The street in question, which runs from the Mission House downwards, is being paved with stones and considerably widened. The stones are being procured from the Yam-chow districts for this purpose.

A MISER.

One of the native subscribers for the above fund, named Chun-Foo-Loong, had been accused of stealing the paving stones intended for, and lying on, the street. About one hundred slabs were found concealed in his gardens adjoining the street. The accused, though a man of means, was looked upon as a miser; in fact he is held by the majority as one of those wretches who would take the beam out of his own eye if he could sell the timber. As soon as the robbery was discovered a crowd was collected and entered his gardens in a body and commenced to smash everything in it, including some beautiful flower pots, plants, jars, and fruit trees, after the "lynch law" manner. The mob, during its work of destruction, was not in the least disturbed by the authorities. The following day the accused was summoned before the Municipality to answer the charge of robbery, but being afraid probably to confront his accusers, he sent his wife instead, who denied the charge. It was

then, however, demanded that the accused pay a heavy sum to be devoted to the repair of other streets. After some parleying the meeting dispersed for the day. Further conferences were held, and finally it was agreed that the accused should pay \$480 towards the repairing of other streets. So the affair came to an end.

A NEW-COMER.

Mons. G. Lecomte arrived on the 10th inst. to succeed Mons. L. Flayelle as Vice-Consul for France here. Mons. Lecomte, I understand, came from Tientsin, where he was the Vice-Consul for France.

DEPARTURE OF MONS. FLAYELLE.

Mons. L. Flayelle, Vice-Consul for France, left on the 15th inst. for Hongkong to fetch his wife (who had left here a fortnight previously with her three children) and then to proceed to France on furlough. Mons. Flayelle will be much missed by the residents here, as during his stay of over three years in this part he has made many close friends besides being popular with everyone who had occasion to meet him.

A SUPPOSED LIBEL CASE.

A libel case is upon the tapis in the German Consulate against the editor of the local native weekly, the *Toong Sai Sun Mun*, published at the German Mission House, for accusing two members of the native community of having received bribes, in their respective offices, to obtain certain privileges from the authorities. As the case is *sub judice* I am not able to give further particulars.

WET WEATHER.

We have been having wet weather for a little over a month; rain fell nearly every day until the 23rd inst. The atmosphere was so damp that the books in the best constructed libraries were found mouldy.

A TOURING VISITOR.

Monsieur le Rev. Père L. Robert, Procureur General des Mission Etrangères, Hongkong, passed here on board the *Hue* on his way to Hongkong and Singapore on the 23rd instant.

TIGER HUNTING.

Two young local English sportsmen went out on Friday last to look for the king of the forest which was reported to have been seen in the villages not far from the town. They returned on Sunday morning spiritless and minus the baits—a pig and a goat, besides having to apologise to their friends for not being able to produce the skin of the beast they promised to bring, although they confessed to have seen and fired at it. The villagers are disappointed at their failure, as they live in terror of the tiger.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN RIOT IN HUPEH.

It is rumoured that a French Bishop and a priest have been massacred, another priest made prisoner, two converts killed, and three chapels burnt, at Lichuan, near Sinanfu.

Two hundred soldiers have left Ichang for the scene of the riot.—Lichuan is in Hupeh about 125 miles south-west of Ichang. The victims in question were Belgians, not French.

Our correspondent at Ichang has told us, says the *N.C. Daily News*, from time to time of trouble between the people and the Roman Catholic Missionaries in Western Hupeh, and these troubles have now culminated in a deplorable massacre at Lichuan, the victims being the Right Reverend Father Theotimus Verhaegen, Titular Bishop of Syena, and Vicar Apostolic of Southern Hupeh, and his brother, the Rev. Father Frederic Terhaegen, who are reported killed, and the Rev. Father Florentius Robberecht, who was made a prisoner by the rioters and whose death is since reported. The news came to us first in the telegram from our correspondent at Ichang, and it has been confirmed by a telegram from the Rev. Father Polydorus Vercruysse, Procurator of the Catholic Mission of Southern Hupeh, to the Belgian Consul-General here. Whether there was any cause for this terrible outrage, beyond the general ill-will of the people to the Roman Catholic missionaries, we do not yet know, but it is an outrage that nothing can excuse or palliate. It is satisfactory to see that the authorities at once sent off a force of two hundred soldiers to the scene, which will be in itself a severe punishment to the population and the officials who permitted this tragedy to occur. Still more condign punishment will, it is to be hoped, soon follow.

A DAY IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

At this time of the year one sees the New Territory at its best. The mountains are green to their crests and the valleys are smiling with crops, ranging in colour from green to yellow. A curious thing to observe is the way in which the work of husbandry goes on; within the same acre of land one can see planting, reaping and threshing proceeding simultaneously, while in contiguous plots the delicate young paddy is just showing above ground, the half-grown crop is waving lustily, and the fully ripened grain hangs heavily waiting for the sickle. Everybody is busy planting or garnering, and the yoked oxen have to work from dawn till sunset. The Chinese, by the way, apparently do not agree with the injunction against muzzling the ox that treadeth out the corn, for every draught animal to be seen is furnished with a muzzle that effectually prevents it from snatching a chance mouthful of the luscious young growth. Bank Holiday unfortunately was not an ideal day for travelling about the country. All the mountain tops were capped with rain-clouds which every now and then swept across the plains and broke in a deluge on the already flooded fields. But there was compensation for any discomfort that had to be endured in the beautiful effects of the mist when the sun would break through and his reflection be cast back in broad rainbows. At this season, after the rains have come, the whole of the low-lying country is flooded, and the farm people, mostly women, work among the rice half way to the knees in mud. The paths which twist and turn among the paddy fields and serve as public highways are for the most part laid with slabs of stone, but there are places where this top dressing is dispensed with and the path narrows down until it is sometimes less than a foot wide. A wrong step one way or the other and the pedestrian finds himself encased in a mud covering far above the boot-tops. Even in broad daylight such things will happen, but should he have the misfortune to be caught out after dark then he can depend upon arriving at his destination much in need of a bath and a change of clothing.

Our company was the victim of such a mischance on Bank Holiday. We started off to see a new part of the country that we had never visited before, having as our guide, philosopher and friend a New Territorian who developed walking ability to the extent of something approaching six miles an hour when once we got fairly started on the journey. We saw the country all right, but by the time we had satisfied our curiosity it was getting dusk and there was a return journey of more than six miles in front of us over such delectable paths as are described above. If there is one peculiarity about the people in the New Territory it is that they wish as much as possible to "rag" the fellows who come out from Hongkong. In this instance the New Territorians certainly had the best of it. There is a suavity about New Territorians that beats everything. The New Territorian in a soft and Sam Slick voice will ask you to go as far as the next village which, he avows, is not more than six or eight miles distant; but when once you start to walk the road you find that the six miles multiplies into twelve and the road gets worse as it goes along.

On this particular night after we left on our return journey the stars were shining but feebly. We had to trust mostly to our homing instinct to find our way home. Even our guide, long-legged though he was, and conversant with geographical matters, was not able to set us on our feet.

We set out on our way with light heads and wet feet. Darkness descended like a cloud before we had got half way. I forgot to mention that on the way across we had a river to wade. On the outward route the stream looked so formidable that the whole of us, with the exception of the hardened New Territory man, stripped, waded across and donned our clothes on the other side.

But coming back in the dark things were very much changed. Our long-legged friend delighted in taking us by all the by-paths. If there was a bridge to cross he was sure to take us by a ferry, across which we had to wade, and

if there was a ferry he inevitably took us by the deepest crossing possible to choose. Except a few ditches there was only one considerable river to get over on the way there. This was not a very bad obstacle on the journey towards Hongkong, but on the way back to the Samchun River its horrors seemed to have increased.

What was before a three-foot stream was swollen to the extent of sixty or eighty feet. Our guide who, as I mentioned, was a long and hardy New Territorian, took particular delight in leading us over all the worst roads, and when it came to crossing the stream he chose as a crossing place one of the deepest parts that it was possible to choose. There was only one saving circumstance, which was that on our arrival at the stream we were all so much covered with mud that we were glad to wade across without stripping, so that we could wash away some of the mud with which our nether limbs were encased. It was no use swearing at our guide, because he was case-hardened to swearing, and he admitted with a laugh that he had set himself out to "roast" the "tender-feet" from Hongkong. Personally, I was so sore in my bones as the result of my ramble through the New Territory that I was glad when I arrived home to get to bed, which I have not left since.

JAPANESE ECONOMICS.

The Fourth Financial and Economic Annual of Japan, briefly referred to in to-day's leading article, is a model of lucid statistical work. Its excellent railway map, its illustrative diagrams, and its various tables, compiled so that he who runs may read, give a clearer presentment of the state of Japanese economic progress than columns of comment could do. The diagrams on plate 3 show the sources of revenue. The national debt at the end of March last stood at over 550,000,000 yen, or a little over ten yen per head. There is a striking diagram showing how largely the imperial policy is responsible for the incurrence of the debt. In six years the number of business companies in Japan was multiplied by eight, but since 1900 has remained almost stationary. The capital authorised stands at over twelve hundred millions, nearly nine hundred millions of which has been paid up. Commerce and transportation is shown to be far ahead of industry, under this caption. Imports still keep ahead of exports since 1896, Japan buying nearly 325,000,000 yen worth of goods last year. The bulk of her exports last year went to China and America, while she favoured Great Britain and British India with the most of her orders, America running us very close in the amount shipped to Japan. Hongkong bought thirty millions worth of Japanese commodities, and sold or sent only two. Russia's trade with Japan is represented by a mere dot. There are now 4,500 miles of railway open, 1,250 of it being nationalised. The population of Japan proper at last census stood at 46,304,999—a steady increase of over one per cent. being noticed each year. The book gives a short history of the taxation system, in which the beautifully graduated system of the income tax compares favourably with some others. The Government Tobacco monopoly is already in operation, but does not apply to cut tobacco until April next. It is interesting to observe a modern government still paying feudal pensions, and compensatory allowances to Shinto priests deprived of their profession by the early Meiji reform of their institution. Under "Mining" it is said that "the Government's mining industry was in most cases a failure so far as financial aspect is concerned"; but, under private management, the mines have since been brought to "a flourishing condition." The book has 153 solid pages of facts and figures.

At Tapah (Perak), the other day, a Chinaman was tried for murder and acquitted. On being acquitted, the *Penang Gazette* says, he raised up his left hand and said "That is the hand, my lord, that committed the murder." Thus saying, he marched out triumphantly.

HONGKONG COOLIES IN THE RAND.

Two Chinese being accidentally killed in a mine night shift on the Rand, a number of others mutinied, and threw stones at the Controller, who was injured.

The police eventually restored order, and arrested seventeen of the ringleaders.

The mutineers subsequently returned to work.

The Chinese coolies who mutinied at the Rand belong to the first batch sent from Hongkong. They were consigned to the New Comet Gold Mining Company on the East Rand. The property forms a part of the East Rand Proprietary, of which Sir George Farrar is managing director. He it was who, at Boksburg, on 31st March of last year, first raised the cry for Chinese. To judge by the preparations being made, says the *Straits Times*, no effort is to be spared to make the Chinese satisfied with their surroundings. Compounds, well ventilated and built, lit with the electric light, and each supplied with a fully-equipped kitchen, have been provided. A strict supervision will be kept over the other miners to prevent acts of brutality on the Chinese who, as at present arranged, will do underground work on some of the mines, and the natives the surface work. It may be added that opposition to Chinese labour has almost died out on the Rand. John Chinaman is expected to bring back prosperity to the mines. The Randites have yet to learn that "John" is clannish, and will give trouble the moment he fancies that injustice is done to him.

Mr. T. H. Kershaw, C.M.G. late Legal Adviser F.M.S. in a letter to the *Times* commenting on the discussion in the House of Commons on the outbreak of beriberi among the Chinese labourers who have arrived in Johannesburg, says: "I have myself lived for 23 years in the neighbourhood of Chinese coolies in Singapore, Penang, and the Malay Peninsula. During that time I have learnt to respect them for their sobriety, industry, and thrift, and should be sorry to see any prejudice created against them in South Africa by exaggerated statements as to the nature of beriberi."

WEDDING IN HONGKONG.

At St. John's Cathedral, on the 3rd inst., Miss Mary Frances Hunter, sister of Mr. E. H. Hunter of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, was married to Mr. W. R. McCullum of the same Corporation. The Bishop of Victoria conducted the ceremony. The bride, attired in a beautiful white satin dress, had as her bridesmaids the Misses Stella May, Margery Berkeley, Nancy Playfair and Kathleen Ross-Taylor. Mr. C. W. May acted as best man. Among those present were Sir William and Lady Goodman, Sir Henry and Lady Berkeley and the Misses Berkeley, Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G. and Mrs. May, Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Commodore and Mrs. Dicken, Hon. P. N. H. Jones and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Hoare, Hon. R. Shewan, Hon. G. Stewart and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. J. R. M. Smith, Mr. T. P. Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. Playfair, Mr. and Mrs. Tilden, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. M. Johnston, Mr. W. A. Cruickshank, Mr. A. G. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Volpicelli, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Tomkins, Mr. H. N. Mody, Mr. and Mrs. Evan Ormiston, Mr. J. R. Brazier, Mr. H. C. Wilcox and Mrs. R. C. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fullerton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Schubart, Mr. and Mrs. W. Danby, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Moxon, Mr. and Mrs. B. Layton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Goetz, Mr. R. Fuhrmann, Mr. and Mrs. C. Pemberton, Rev. F. T. Johnson, Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. C. W. May, Mr. J. Y. V. Vernon, Mr. J. Barton, Mr. H. T. Butterworth, and Mr. J. Whittall; with the members of the Bank Junior Mess.

On the 4th inst. Mr. and Mrs. McCullum left for Kobe, where the bridegroom takes up an appointment as accountant in the H.K. & S. Bank.

Captain J. H. McLeod, of the Philippine coastguard cutter *Palawan*, has had his certificate suspended for three years, having been found guilty of estafa (oppression.)

REVIEWS.

Physical Training for Children, by Japanese Methods. By H. IRVING HANCOCK. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

If dancing cannot be learned from written instructions, *jiu-jitsu* is even more impossible. A careful examination of the exercises described herein discovers the fact that there is a very little *jiu-jitsu* about them. The author has evidently seen something of that Japanese art, as we gather on coming to Chapter VIII. and its successors. Prior to these, we find simply a lot of variations of kindergarten calisthenics, for which the author need not have travelled so far as Japan. Few of the variations can be regarded in the light of improvements, and we do not think it probable that the author will live to see this book used as "a Manual in Schools and at Home." The introduction contains an attempt at clearer indication of the pronunciation of *jiu-jitsu*, which was quite a wasted effort. That spelling is quite as phonetic as the author's "jew-jits," for, as a matter of fact, the last sound is more than a mere hiss. The "su" is faintly breathed between the tip of the tongue and the top teeth, the vowel being shaped as in the French word "*plume*." Mr. Hancock states that he has worked as a newspaper reporter in the States, and we wondered if he were as prolix, and "padded" so much, as this work shows he can be and do. The first chapter contains much that could have been spared. In it the author explains that the value of physical exercise is that it causes deep breathing, and so purifies the blood, yet between almost every exercise the pupil is enjoined to spend thirty seconds doing breathing exercises. With regard to the exercises themselves, we are glad to note that moderation is insisted upon. Were it in truth genuine *jiu-jitsu* that is being taught, we should have felt obliged to emphasise the warnings. Physical culture has been very much overdone of late years. A reasonable amount of walking and fresh air will do all that is required for health. Consider men like the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. He has made a practice of reducing his physical exertion to an almost "irreducible minimum," and there are few athletes more hale than he at his age. As for *jiu-jitsu*, has Mr. Hancock considered the peculiar breakdown to which *jiu-jitsu* experts have shown themselves liable in their later years? Returning to the book, we find it disfigured with Americanisms, such as "bit of snap," "belong, at Court," "vimfull," and the like. Throughout there are rash generalisations introduced to support the author's ideas. The statement that "Light eating is the rule in Japan" compels the suggestion that Mr. Hancock has not consorted much with wrestlers, *jiu-jitsu* men, and other athletes, at meal times. The bulk of that "little bit of cooked rice" he mentions is amazing, without taking into account a dozen other courses that they make no bones about, if the chance be offered. In spite of his admission that "large volumes have been written that have been devoted wholly to descriptions of the evil effects of alcohol," Mr. Hancock has thought it necessary to devote five pages to a typical teetotal lecture—one of the facile and "cheap" order—and three pages to an anti-tobacco tirade that could easily have been much more ably done. He credits that old "gag" about pigs not using tobacco to his "native guide" in Tokyo. Mr. Hancock needs guidance in many ways. He says (in this book on "Physical Training for Children") that "many of the older statesmen of Japan are beginning already to concern themselves as to how the threatened tobacco evil may be curbed in their country." That is why, no doubt, they have concerned themselves to institute a national tobacco monopoly. There are many fat-fetched and exaggerated statements; but we have already far exceeded the limits of our space. We may honestly close with a compliment. The photographic illustrations are excellent.

"Break." *How the Navy Prepares for War.* By TRE-POL-PEN. London: The Westminster Press (Gerrards Ltd.). Hongkong: Kelly & Walsh.

THE books about naval life that have been written by landsmen, many of them very well

written, may now be thrown into the receptacle for waste paper. In this, as in the "Log" series by the same publishers, we have vivid pictures, toned neither up nor down by literary polish, of life as it evidently really is on board a man-o'-war. The writers (Mr. Lionel Yexley has written an introductory article to Tre-Pol-Pen's sketches) are themselves sailors, and have an obviously close acquaintance with H.M.S. *Briton*. Some of the articles are of absorbing interest, and the book is illustrated with excellent photographs, notably one of H.M.S. *Goliath* at Hongkong, dressed for Christmas day.

East of Asia. Shanghai: *North-China Herald* Office.

THE editor (the Rev. W. J. Hunnex) is to be complimented on No. 1 of Volume 3 of the *East of Asia* magazine, as maintaining the high standard attained by its predecessors. Readers at Home seeing such a well-printed and richly illuminated magazine will have had to adjust some of their ideas of foreign settlements in China, and to conclude that if such highly developed work can come from a Shanghai printing works, that town must be ahead in other matters. The articles include contributions on "The School System of China," "The Returned Student," "Marriage in China," and "Christian Music in China," as well as some chatty travel sketches. One on Lake Biwa, Japan, is noticeably bright. The article dealing with Chinese students who have done great things by acquiring foreign lore mentions Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., and says "it is difficult to overestimate what he has done for the Chinese in Hongkong." Other Hongkong worthies referred to are H.E. Wu Ting-fang, and Messrs. Wei Yuk and Wei On. "both men of great public spirit and doing much for the welfare of their fellow countrymen in the Colony." The musical article is thoroughly American, and will startle some musicians. An article on the aborigines of Hainan has novel interest. We regretted to notice in this number a good many typographical errors.

The Commission of H.M.S. Glory, flagship of Commander-in-Chief, China Station 1900-1904. By A. R. BUTTERWORTH. London; Westminster Press, Harrow Road, W.

THIS volume forms one of a series called the "Log" series issued from the above publishing house. The two objects of the series are defined as being to give to each man in the Navy, as far as possible, a complete account of his life in the service, and also to bring before that vast majority who know so little about the Navy the true life of the British Sailor. We can hardly say of the volume before us that it is likely to be read largely by the class of people who know little or nothing of the true life of the British sailor, but it is a book which will doubtless be purchased by every man on the ship during the Commission it describes, and many a reader in this Colony and the Treaty ports of China will doubtless find much to interest them in the record, which runs to 152 pages.

BOWLS.

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

Members of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club spent a very pleasant afternoon over their spoon competitions on the 30th ult. In spite of the counter attraction of the races there was a very fair attendance, the gathering including many ladies. Five rinks were engaged in the various contests. At the conclusion of the games Mr. Jas. Neish presented his prize to the winners of the "Neish" Competition. The winners were Messrs. J. Galt and J. Ramsay, each of whom received a pair of silver-mounted bowls. Mr. William Ramsay, in a short speech, thanked Mr. Jas. Neish for his handsome prizes.

Mrs. W. Ramsay presented other prizes as follows:—Messrs. J. Kyles and J. Galt, seconds; Messrs. J. Galt, J. Murelie, J. Walker, R. Baxter, E. Edwards, J. W. Robertson, J. Ramsay, J. Parkes, G. K. Haxton and J. C. Gow, winners of spoons.

A very pleasant afternoon's sport closed with three cheers for Mr. Jas. Neish; and three cheers for the ladies.

RACING.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA.

Committee: Stewards H.K. Jockey Club (ex-officio); P. Alderton, Esq.; T. F. Hough, Esq.; J. F. Knox, Esq., R.N.; Capt. Nugent, R.A.; G. H. Potts, Esq.

Clerk of Scales: J. A. Jupp, Esq.

Judge: H. E. R. Hunter, Esq.

Starter: G. H. Potts, Esq.

Second Starter: W. W. G. Ross, Esq.

Timekeeper: J. R. Michael, Esq.

Hon. Sec. and Treas.: G. K. H. Brutton, Esq.

The Hongkong Gymkhana Club held their second meeting at Happy Valley on the 30th ult. The afternoon was warm and bright, tempered by a pleasant breeze. It cannot be said that there was a particularly large attendance, but the crowd was quite big enough to give the enclosure a lively, bustling appearance. There were many ladies, whose summery frills and furbelows add so much to the charm of a day in the Paddock. The band of the Sherwood Foresters played the following selections:—
March..... "The Liberty Bell" Sousa
Overture..... "Bauer und Dichter" Suppé
Selection..... "The Earl and the Girl" Caryll
Valse..... "Sobre Las Olas" Rosas
Sketch..... "By the Swanee River" Myddleton
Selection..... "The Geisha" Jones
Polka..... "The Linnet" Brockett
Valse..... "Santiago" Carbin
H.E. Major Sir Matthew Nathan, R.E., K.C.M.G., the new Governor, and Lieut. Arbuthnot Leslie, Aide-de-Camp, were present. H.E. seemed to take a lively interest in the proceedings, inspecting the hats in the ladies' nomination race, and between events greeting friends and forming new acquaintances. He remained on the course till after the fifth race. A pari-mutuel was run by Messrs. I. P. Madar and U. Rumjahn. There was no place betting. Results of the day's sport were as follows:—

MILE-AND-A-QUARTER.

A handicap for all China ponies. Jockeys who have won an official race in Hongkong or China to carry 2lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won an official race in Hongkong or China allowed 5lbs. Entrance fee \$5. First prize a cup presented by Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G.

Capt. Ward's *Royal*, 12 hds. 1 in., 10st. 12lbs. + + — (Mr. Johnstone) 1

Mr. J. A. Woodgate's *Starling*, 13 hds. 2 in., 9st. 13lbs. + — (Mr. Marshall) 2

Mr. G. H. Pott's *Pandur*, 13 hds. 1 in., 11st 5lbs. + + — (Mr. Gresson) 3

Mr. G. K. Brutton's *Little Momo*, 13 hds., 11st 4lbs. + + — (Mr. Brutton) 0

Hon. W. J. Gresson's *Glenburn*, 13 hds., 1 in., 11st. 2lbs. * — (Mr. Cruickshank) 0

Mr. C. Cooper's *Chautauqua*, 13 hds. 2 in., 9st. 11lbs. + — (Mr. Gaskell) 0

Mr. Gillingham's *Muscatel*, 13 hds. 1 in., 10st. 3lbs. * — (Mr. Gillingham) 0

Mr. Babington's *Rocket*, 13 hds. 1 in., 9st. 11lbs. + — (Mr. Clarke) 0

* 8lbs. over; + 5 lbs. allowed; + + 2lbs. over.

The eight ponies started off in a bunch. *Rocket* took the lead and made the running to the black rock, when *Pandur* and *Royal* challenged. *Royal* ran right away from the field in the straight, winning handsomely by two lengths. *Starling* came in second a length in front of *Pandur*.

Time: 2 min. 54½ secs.

Pari-mutuel: \$13.10

POLO PONY RACE.

Open to all bona fide Polo Ponies, to be passed as such by the Committee of the Club. Catch Weights. Competitors to start mounted and gallop 100 yards to a post, dismount, run 50 yards leading mount to another post, mount and gallop in. Entrance fee \$5. First Prize: a Cup presented by the Club. Second prize: \$25.

Mr. J. Johnstone's *Vanity*.—(Mr. Johnstone) 1

Mr. W. A. Cruickshank's *Belle Helene*.—(Mr. Cruickshank) 2

Major Hamilton's *Stoneybroke*.—(Major Hamilton) 0

Capt. Ward's *Firebrand*.—(Capt. Ward) 0

Mr. Gedge's *Punch*.—(Mr. Gedge) 0

Mr. J. F. Knox's *Wallflower*.—(Mr. Knox) 0

Mr. T. S. Forrest's *The Biter*.—(Mr. Gresson) 0

Mr. Rutherford's *Mongoose*.—(Mr. Rutherford) 0

This was a novel competition. The ponies had a quick scurry for 100 yards, when the jockeys jumped off and ran ahead of the horses, reins in hand. After 50 yards of this the jockeys mounted again and raced in. *Vanity*, with Mr. Johnstone showing his well-known equine agility, got well away from the bunch and won easily. *Belle Helene* was second.

Pari-mutuel: \$7.30.

THREE-QUARTERS-OF-A-MILE.

A flat race for Hongkong and China Pony Subscription Griffins of any season which have never won an official race or a race under the auspices of this Club. Unplaced Ponies allowed 5lbs. Jockeys who have won an official race in Hongkong or China to carry 2lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won an official race in Hongkong or China or a race under the auspices of this Club allowed 5lbs. Entrance fee \$5. First Prize: a Cup presented by H. P. White, Esq., Second prize: \$25.

Mr. Inglis' *Eclipse*, 13 hds. 1 in., 11st. 1lb. * — (Mr. Inglis) 1

Mr. J. Patterson's *Zufall*, 13 hds. 1 in., 11st. 3lbs. + + — (Mr. Johnstone) 2

Mr. Gaskell's *Arranapogue*, 13 hds., 10st. 7lbs. + — (Mr. Gaskell) 3

Mr. Alleyman's *Modesty*, 13 hds. 10st. 7lbs. + — (Mr. Jordan) 0

Mr. G. C. Moxon's *Yellow Skin*, 13 hds., 11st. 1lb. * — (Mr. Cruickshank) 0

Mr. E. Howard's *Tectotum*, 12 hds. 2 in., 10st. 8lbs. + + — (Mr. Gresson) 0

+ 5 lbs. allowed; * 6lbs. over; + + 2lb. penalty.

A very good start. *Yellow Skin* took up the running and set a very good pace for the bunch. This order was maintained passing the Football Club's stand and the black rock. Towards the village *Zufall* took the lead, and *Yellow Skin* fell behind. In the straight, when about 50 yards from home, *Eclipse*, with a magnificent spurt, shot ahead of *Zufall*, and won handsomely by three lengths. A length-and-a-half divided *Zufall* from *Arranapogue*, the third pony.

Time: 1 min. 40 secs.

Pari-mutuel: \$24.80.

LADIES' NOMINATION RACE.

Hat trimming competition. Gentlemen will receive a hat and the requisite articles for trimming same. Start dismounted. Mount and ride to nominators and hand them hat and accessories. Nominators trim hats and return them to nominees, who put them on, mount and gallop round a post to finish. Two prizes. One for best trimmed hat and one for first past post. Both winners must have hats complete with all articles received at starting. Time allowed for trimming hats, 7 minutes.

Mr. W. A. Cruickshank nom. by Mrs. Peter.
Mr. J. Johnstone .. Miss Berkeley.
Mr. J. Patterson .. Mrs. Layton.
Capt. Ward .. Mrs. Patrick Jones.
Mr. Robertson .. Mrs. Crawford.
Mr. W. G. Clarke .. Miss Stevens.
Mr. G. C. Moxon .. Mrs. Johnstone.
Mr. J. F. Knox .. Mrs. C. G. Dicken.
Capt. M. E. Hodgson .. Miss Blair.
Mr. Gillingham .. Mrs. Tilder.
Mr. Rutherford .. Mrs. James.
Hon. W. J. Gresson .. Mrs. G. C. Moxon.

A most amusing event. The various competitors faced the starter with paper bags, containing the hats and materials for trimming same, in their hands. At the fall of the flag the horses, to use an old expression, "went all over the shop." Mr. Patterson, on Mr. Johnstone's grey mare, had quite a task to make his "gee" go at all; and when it did go it wanted to use two legs only instead of four. The riders, on arriving at the position where their ladies were waiting, handed over the hats. After five minutes they raced back, some wearing the trimmed hats, and others shedding trimmings and losing hats. Mr. Johnstone, nominated by Miss Berkeley, arrived home first, but Hon. W. J. Gresson, nominated by Mrs. Moxon, was judged to have the best trimmed hat.

Pari-mutuel: \$9.40 on each winner.

GYMKHANA CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.

For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5lb. extra; non-winning Subscription Griffins allowed 5lbs. Jockeys that have won an official race in Hongkong or

HONGKONG.

China 2lbs. extra; non-winning Jockeys allowed 5lbs. To be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the Cup by the end of the Club's season, counting 4 for a first, 2 for a second, and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5lbs extra for each win in subsequent starts for the Cup. Penalties accumulative up to 15lbs. Five to start or no race. One mile. Entrance fee \$5, to go in the purchase of a memento to the winner of each race. Second prize: \$25.

Mr. J. Johnstone's *Ca Canny*, 13 hds.: 1

11st. 5lbs. *—(Mr. Johnstone).

Mr. G. H. Potts' *Desert King*, 13 hds.: 2

11st. 5lbs. *—(Mr. Gresson).

Mr. G. K. Brutton's *Little Momo*, 13 hds.: 3

11st. *—(Mr. Brutton).

Mr. Percy's *Discord*, 13 hds.: 11st. 5lbs. *

—(Mr. Alderton).

Mr. J. A. Woodgate's *Starling*, 13 hds.: 0

2 in., 10st. 8lbs. +—(Mr. Marshall).

Mr. Babington's *Rocket*, 13 hds. 1in.: 0

10st. lbs. ++—(Mr. Rutherford).

* 2lbs. over; + 5lbs. allowed; ++ 4lbs. over.

This was The, with a capital "T," event of the day, and a very good race it proved. After two false starts the six ponies got away in a line. Passing the Judge's Stand for the first time *Desert King* had the lead, with *Ca Canny* second and *Little Momo* third. *Desert King* continued to make the running right around the valley as far as the village, when *Ca Canny* challenged. In the straight a ripping race was witnessed. Messrs. Gresson and Johnstone, using their whips freely, covered the last few yards neck-and-neck. *Ca Canny* (Mr. Johnstone up) won by less than half a neck amid great applause. *Little Momo* was third. The time was considered good.

Time: 2 min. 10 3/5 secs.

Pari-mutuel: \$9.60.

ONE MILE.

A flat race for all China Ponies which have never won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have won an official race in Hongkong or China to carry 2lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won an official race in Hongkong or China or a race under the auspices of this Club allowed 5lbs. Winning ponies at this meeting to carry 10lbs. extra. Entrance fee \$5. First Prize: a Cup presented by H. E. R. Hunter, Esq. Second prize: \$25.

Capt. Ward's *Royal*, 12 hds. 3 in.: 11st.

7lbs. +—(Mr. Johnstone).

Mr. Gaskell's *Arranapogue*, 13 hds.: 2

10st. 7lbs. *—(Mr. Gaskell).

Mr. Inglis' *Eclipse*, 13 hds. 1 in.: 11st.

1lb.—(Mr. Inglis).

Mr. Alleyne's *Modesty*, 13 hds.: 11st.

*—(Mr. Gresson).

Mr. G. K. Brutton's *Heathermoth*, 13

hds.: 11st. *—(Mr. Brutton).

Mr. J. Patterson's *Zufall*, 13 hds. 1 in.: 0

11st. 3lbs. *—(Mr. Mackie).

* 2lbs. penalty; + 12lbs. penalty; * * 5lbs. allowance.

Passing the Stand Arranapogue was going somewhat wildly ahead of a procession; Eclipse, keeping well in to the rails, was second, and Modesty third. Mr. Gaskell continued to make the running recklessly. Going down the hill on the home side of the black rock Mr. Johnstone challenged and won the race prettily by about half a length. Arranapogue second; Eclipse, third.

Time: 2 min. 15 secs.

Pari-mutuel: \$8.10.

The London telephone girls have been striking against a ten hour day. Their grievances are to receive consideration.

Mr. Anderson, according to a North China paper, is the new secretary of the Tientsin Club.

When Captain Davies, of the *Bingo Maru*, was appointed manager of the Grand Hotel at Yokohama, Mr. Louis Eppinger, the veteran manager, was retained as adviser.

The *Singapore Free Press* reports a soliloquy of a "stone-broke officer" gazing at the departing form of his mess sergeant, in these words: "I get four hundred a month and can't save one, and that man gets one hundred a month and saves four."

Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Birdwood, of the 110th Mahratta Infantry, has been gazetted colonel.

H.E. Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., has appointed Mr. R. A. B. Ponsonby his private secretary. Mr. Ponsonby was private secretary to Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G.

Mr. J. H. Kemp beat Hon. Pollock, K.C., in the Chess Championship semi-final. He won one game and the other two were drawn. The championship now lies between Messrs. Kemp and Falloon.

F. Shuster, an engineer employed at the Quarry Bay Sugar Works, died in the Civil Hospital on the 5th inst., having been found unconscious near the No. 2 Station. It is feared that he has been injured in jumping off one of the trams. A large sum of money was found in his clothing. There will be an inquest.

The friends of Mr. Charles Perkins will regret to observe in another column the announcement of his death, which occurred after a short illness at the Government Civil Hospital on the 6th inst. The deceased had been in the employ of Messrs. C. J. Gaupp & Co. for upwards of 15 years. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss.

The Assessor, Mr. Arthur Chapman, reports that the new valuation makes the rateable value of Victoria \$8,342,470. Last year's assessment was only £7,427,100. The increase is therefore equal to 12.32 per cent. The Hill District's assessment has gone up 15.15 per cent.; Aberdeen, 10.93 per cent.; Hongkong Villages, 5.52 per cent.; Kowloon Point 20.27 per cent.; Yaumati, nine per cent.; Hung Hom, 21.36 per cent.; and Kowloon Villages, 32 per cent. All these increases mean that the rateable value of the whole colony has been raised 13.03 per cent.—from \$8,749,643 to \$9,890,521.

The Right Rev. Bishop L. M. Piazzoli, who is ill, left on the 4th inst. by the German mail steamer *Prinz Regent Luitpold* for Italy for a prolonged rest and change. His Lordship, who had been engaged in mission work for about 35 years, has never been home except once for a few months. We hear that his medical attendant assigns this long stay in a foreign climate as the cause of his present complaint, and advised an immediate trip home, which we hope will prove a benefit. His Lordship's return as the vicar apostolic of the Roman Catholic mission in Hongkong, will be welcomed. A large number of people went on board to wish His Lordship Godspeed, including nearly the whole of the Roman Catholic clergy and Senhor Conselheiro Romano. The Revd. Father Pozzoni, who has also been in China for a long time, accompanies His Lordship home.

A concert was given at the Metropole Theatre for the benefit of Mr. Will Lansdowne, the popular actor and vocalist, who originally came to Hongkong with Leavitt's "Troubadours." From a musical standpoint the performance was all that could be desired, but the attendance was lamentably small, owing to some extent to the season of the year, and in a greater degree to the fact that similar performances were taking place in the colony at the same time. Mr. Lansdowne has been particularly unfortunate in that shortly after his arrival in the colony he was compelled to sever his connection with the "Troubadours," and for over two months was laid up in Hospital with typhoid, and it is therefore a matter of regret to his Hongkong friends that his benefit concert was not productive of better results. Among the many able performers who gave him their assistance may be mentioned Miss Dora Grey, who charmed the audience with her sweet and unassuming rendering of several of our best known ballads, while Mr. F. Gonzales was in splendid form, and proved himself beyond all question one of the most accomplished violinists in Hongkong. Mr. Will Lansdowne himself gave several well-known songs with characteristic ability; in fact one and all did exceedingly well, and we can only regret that the audience was not larger and that the proceeds, in consequence, were so far below what the promoters had every right to expect. We understand that the Amateur Dramatic people of Hongkong are taking an interest in Mr. Lansdowne's affairs.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Limited, have been appointed chemists to His Excellency the Governor, a distinction enjoyed by the firm ever since its foundation in 1841.

A man was found on the 29th ult., with his throat cut at No. 222, Hollywood Road, a Chinese medicine shop. It is believed that deceased was in financial difficulties, and committed suicide.

A prisoner, arrested for larceny, escaped out of the dock at the Police Court on the 1st inst. and got clean away. He removed a few bars from the very ancient wooden railing and crept away, unnoticed by the court people, through the back doorway. He has not been recaptured.

The Chief Justice, Sir William Meigh Goodman, goes home on the 27th inst., and during his absence Sir Henry Spencer Berkeley, Attorney-General, will act in his stead. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., will fill the post of Attorney-General.

The *Widgeon*, a new armed shallow-draught steamer, built for the Royal Navy by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., will be employed on the China station. The *Widgeon*, which was laid down on November 2nd, has been constructed with a length of 160ft., a breadth of 24ft. 6in., and a displacement of 195 tons. Her draught of water is only 2ft. 6in., and she is to be commissioned for river service in the Far East. Her engines are of 800 horse power, propelling her at a speed of 13 knots per hour. She is equipped with two 6-pounder quick-firing guns.

A collision between the steamers *Wongkoi* and *Ujina* occurred off West Point at about 8 p.m. on the 3rd inst. It appears that the *Wongkoi*, a Norddeutscher Lloyd—formerly one of the Scottish Oriental Co.—steamer, had just arrived from Bangkok, with a cargo of rice, when the *Ujina*, a British India Co. steamer arriving from Singapore, collided with her. The bow of the *Ujina* came in contact with the starboard gangway of the *Wongkoi*, breaking up the ladder, and badly denting three plates. The *Ujina* got her stem badly twisted. It is understood that those on the *Ujina* thought the *Wongkoi* to be under weigh.

The *Leviathan* went into No. 1 drydock at Kowloon on the 6th inst. On her hull being bared it was seen that the midship part of the vessel must have rested somewhat heavily on the table of rock which she "found," when anchored at Yungching Bay. The nature of the damage shows clearly that the rocky bottom in question was not of a particularly uneven nature; it bruised, but did not pierce the vessel's bottom. Another thing that was particularly fortunate under the circumstances was that the *Leviathan* had no centre keel to be driven through her bottom. She has bilge-keels, or rolling-chocks, like the most modern class of warships. When the vessel "sat down" the plates started, and allowed water to find its way into the tank space between the vessel's inner and outer shells. This space, however, being in compartments the water was confined to amidships. Altogether some 100 feet of plates will have to be removed—that is, 100 feet of four lines of plates. The repairs ought to take about six weeks.

A most enjoyable *al-fresco* entertainment was given by the Royal Garrison Artillery in the Victoria Barracks at which a considerable number of spectators, both male and female, to say nothing of the younger members of the community, put in an appearance. The performance was the second of a series inaugurated by the R. G. A. under the esteemed patronage of Col. F. E. Kent, R. G. A. and the other officers of the regiment, and great credit is due to J. R. Fairbairn, S. M., for the very efficient manner in which he carried out the onerous duties of president and master of ceremonies. The programme was a lengthy one and consisted of vocal and instrumental items, which were in most cases very well rendered, and it is a matter for congratulation that the regiment can boast of so much musical talent. The second part of the programme was given by the Lyeemun Minstrels, composed of members of the 83rd Company R. G. A., and right well did they acquit themselves. The entertainment concluded at a late hour in the usual way with the National Anthem and cheers for the Colonel and officers of the Royal Garrison Artillery.

COMMERCIAL.

SILK.

Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons, in their Silk Circular dated Shanghai, 22nd July, state:—The home markets are quiet. Gold Kiling is quoted in London at 12/-. Raw Silk.—A considerable business has been effected this week in Taslees whilst Coarse Silks have received some attention. The market in the interior continues to advance. Yellow Silk.—A general demand has forced up prices further. Mienchews, Mienyangs, Wongchows, etc., are most wanted. Hand Filatures.—Scarcely any business. Prices asked much above home prices. Steam Filatures.—A large lot of common market chops (old cargo) have been taken for New York and in New Season Silk only one or two transactions have taken place. Wild Silk.—Business has been done in Raws to a considerable extent and there is some enquiry for Tusah Filature for America. Waste Silk.—The home markets continue dull and depressed and offers are much below prices demanded by dealers. Some business is reported in new season's wastes comprising Kading Frisonets 70.20.10 at Tls. 35. Hankow Frisonets (whole bales) Tls. 33½, but it is difficult to ascertain whether these purchases are on compradore's a/c, or on exporter's a/c. Actual business reported: Woosce Country Flosses Tls. 22 and Curlies 1 at Tls. 88.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 5th August.—		
Shekloong, No. 1, White.....	\$8.60 to \$8.65	per lb.
Do. " 2, White.....	7.55 to 7.60	"
Do. " 1, Brown.....	6.05 to 6.10	"
Do. " 2, Brown.....	5.95 to 6.00	"
Swatow, No. 1, White.....	8.35 to 8.40	"
Do. " 2, White.....	7.45 to 7.50	"
Do. " 1, Brown.....	5.90 to 5.95	"
Do. " 2, Brown.....	5.75 to 5.80	"
Foochow Sugar Candy.....	12.75 to 12.80	"
Shekloong ".....	10.08 to 10.85	"

RICE.

HONGKONG, 5th August.—Prices are going upward, holders being firm.		
Saigon, Ordinary.....	\$2.45 to \$2.50	
" Round, good quality.....	3.85 to 3.90	
" Long.....	4.05 to 4.10	
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2.....	2.60 to 2.65	
" Garden, " No. 1.....	3.45 to 3.50	
" White,.....	4.10 to 4.15	
" Fine Cargo.....	4.25 to 4.35	

CPIUM.

5th August.

Quotations are:—Allowance net to 1 catty.		
Malwa New.....	\$1040 to \$1060	per picul
Malwa Old.....	\$1100 to \$1140	do.
Malwa Older.....	\$1240 to \$1260	do.
Malwa V. Old.....	\$1280 to \$1295	do.
Persian fine quality.....	\$880 to —	do.
Persian extra fine.....	\$900 to —	do.
Patna New.....	\$1180 to —	per chest.
Patna Old.....	\$ — to —	do.
Benares New.....	\$1160 to —	do.
Benares Old.....	\$1200 to —	do.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 29th July.—The prices ruling are as follows:—

COTTON YARN—

per bale		
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20, ...	\$ 90.00 to \$128.00	
English—Nos. 16 to 24, ...	114.00 to 120.00	
" 22 to 24, ...	120.00 to 128.00	
" 28 to 32, ...	136.00 to 142.00	
" 38 to 42, ...	155.00 to 170.00	

COTTON PIECE GOODS—

per piece		
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.	2.20 to 2.30	
7 lbs.	2.35 to 2.50	
8.4 lbs.	2.80 to 4.10	
9 to 10 lbs.	4.10 to 5.50	
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.90 to 3.10	
58 to 60 "	3.20 to 3.75	
64 to 68 "	4.00 to 5.50	
Fine.....	6.20 to 8.25	
Book-folds.....	5.50 to 8.20	
Victoria Lawns—12 yards	0.80 to 1.10	
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.....	2.25 to 2.50	
7lbs. (32 ").....	2.75 to 3.00	
6lbs. (32 "), Mexs.....	2.25 to 2.75	
7lbs. (32 "), ".....	3.00 to 3.25	
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.).....	3.20 to 4.00	
Drills, English—40 yds., 13½ " to 14 lbs.).....	5.25 to 8.00	

FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 8 lbs. }	1.80 to 3.90
Brocades—Dyed.....	0.13 to 0.14

DAMASKS—

per yard	
Chintzes—Assorted.....	0.09 to 0.17
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.23 to 0.45
Velveteens—18 in.	0.21 to 0.27

per dozen	
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk.....	0.45 to 0.75

WOOLLENS—

per yard	
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.....	0.70 to 2.50
German.....	0.60 to 0.75
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths.....	1.00 to 3.50

per piece	
Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs.	7.80 to 9.50
Assorted.....	7.95 to 9.65
Camlets—Assorted.....	12.50 to 33.00
Castings—30 yds., 31 inches Assorted.....	13.00 to 22.00
Orleans—Plain, 31 in.	10.00 to —

per pair	
Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	0.65 to 0.82
Fine quality.....	— to —

METALS—

per picul	
Iron—Nail Rod.....	4.05 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.).....	4.05 to —
Swedish Bar.....	4.10 to —
Small Round Rod.....	4.40 to —
Hoop ½ to 1½ in.	6.20 to —
Wire, 16/25 oz.....	9.50 to —
Wire Rope, Old.....	3.00 to —
Lead, L.B. & Co. and Hole Chop.....	7.90 to —
Australian.....	7.90 to —
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14.20 oz.....	39.00 to —
Vivian's 14/20 oz.....	39.00 to —
Elliot's 14/20 oz.....	39.00 to —
Composition Nails.....	61.00 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs.....	38.50 to —
Tin.....	80.00 to —

per box.	
Tin-Plates.....	6.95 to —

per cwt. cases	
Steel ½ to 1.....	5.90 to —
Quicksilver.....	147.00 to —

per box	
Window Glass.....	4.25 to —

Shanghai, 28th July.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co., in their Report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade, state: The most interesting and important news this week is undoubtedly that of the occupation of Newchwang by the Japanese troops. It appears to have been done with the minimum of fuss and inconvenience to the foreign residents there, who were able, with the prompt assistance of a few of the Japanese troops, to prevent any attempt at lawlessness by the rowdy element during the short interregnum. There appears to have been some confusion at first as to who should assume the jurisdiction, but it has been apparently decided to leave it in the hands of the Japanese for the present. A good many people seemed to expect that so soon as the Russians left there would immediately be a boom in the trade and the natives would be eager to send up free shipments. Some little delay, however, appears inevitable, and although the dealers here were preparing to ship, telegrams were received with instructions to desist for the present. Ship owners, owing to the recent stoppage and capture of steamers by the Japanese, for some reason not yet made quite clear, are not particularly anxious to despatch boats, but doubtless after the fall of Port Arthur, which is looked upon as a foregone conclusion in the next few days, the restrictions now imposed will be very much relaxed. Meanwhile importers here have had lots to occupy their time and attention, and the week has indeed been a very busy one in most import offices. The spirit of forward buying is still on the Native dealers and contracts have gone through on a very free scale. The eager demand has naturally kept the Manchester market firm, but nevertheless business has been done, notwithstanding some orders could not be filled before next March or April shipment. The transactions again embrace a wide range of Cotton goods of all descriptions, and judging by the very liberal clearances now going on the market will be quite ready to receive them all. From stock, too, some fairly free buying has been indulged in, chiefly in 8-4 lbs. Grey Shirtings and White Shirtings, the unsold supply of the former being very much reduced. Of American makes the unsold stock much be exceedingly small, and clearances during the past two weeks or so have been on quite a magnificent scale. The Tientsin merchants have bought with some free-

dom from second hands. As mentioned above the Manchester market is firm, as well it might be with the very unreserved way in which orders have been placed for China. At the moment India is not buying and some think prices are therefore likely to go lower. Most of the makers of cloths, however, are pretty fully engaged for the next nine months, so there would appear to be no necessity for manufacturers to lower their prices, unless Cotton futures warrant it. Spot Cotton is quoted 6. 36d. for Mid American and 7½d. for Egyptian in Liverpool, but we are told private advices make the former much lower. There has been some further buying in New York for this market for arrival in the Fall, but for later shipment prices wanted do not compare favourably with Manchester.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

HANKOW.—The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export:—

	Per picul
Cowhides, best selected.....	Tls. 33.00
Do. seconds.....	29.00
Buffalo hides, best selected.....	19.00
Goatskins, untanned (chiefly white colour).....	55.00
Buffalo Horns (average 3lbs. each).....	9.00
White China Grass (Wuchang and or Poochi).....	10.75
White China Grass (Sinshan and or Chayu).....	10.00
Green China Grass (Szechuen).....	—
Jute.....	5.00
White Vegetable Tallow (Kinchow).....	9.80
White Vegetable Tallow (Pingeow and or Macheng).....	9.70
White Vegetable Tallow (Mongyu).....	—
Green Vegetable Tallow (Kiyu).....	10.00
Animal Tallow.....	8.80
Gallnuts (usual shape).....	18.50
Do. (Plum) do.....	20.00
Black Bristles.....	116.00
Feathers (Grey and or White Duck).....	19.75
" " Wild Duck.....	21.75
Turmeric.....	3.00
Sesamum Seed.....	4.50
Sesamum Seed Oil.....	7.95
Vegetable Tallow Seed Oil.....	8.00
Wood Oil.....	8.00
Ten Oil.....	9.25

Per steamer *Roon*, sailed on 21st July. For Colombo:—15 rolls matting. For Naples:—9 cases chinaware. For Genoa:—350 bales raw silk, 300 boxes cane. For Antwerp:—1 package tea. For Antwerp or Hamburg:—60 cases bristles. For Amsterdam:—115 rolls matting, 7 cases chinaware, 1 cases silk. For Bremen:—2 cases tea. For Bremen or Hamburg:—567 bales feathers. For Hamburg:—800 boxes tea, 20 cases essential oil, 75 bales feathers, 30 cases chinaware, 15 cases bristles, 13 cases feathers, 9 cases blackwoodware, 9 cases human hair, 2 packages tea. For London:—450 rolls matting. For Copenhagen:—200 bales feathers.

Per P. & O. steamer *Ballaarat*, sailed on 30th July. For London:—90 bales raw silk, 280 bales waste silk, 3 cases silks, 3 cases cigars 1 cases china, 2 cases curio, 23 packages tea. For Gibraltar:—2 cases silks and silverware. For Lyons:—263 bales raw silk. For St. Chamond:—10 bales raw silk. For Milan:—30 bales raw silk. For Marseilles:—260 bales raw silk, 6 cases feathers, 4 cases human hair.

Per steamer *Keemun*, sailed on 4th August. For London:—1,675 boxes tea, 1,308 cases preserves, 1,153 packages firecrackers, 516 rolls mats, 371 bales cane, 310 cases ginger, 325 cases chinaware, 102 cases soy, 100 cases palm leaf fans, 50 cases aniseed, 30 cases bristles, 25 bales waste silk, 21 cases ginger. For London or Continent:—1,070 cases cassia, 200 cases chinaroot, 67 bales galangal, 29 cases gallnuts, 184 bales feathers, 11 packages sundries. For Antwerp or Hamburg:—60 cases bristles. For London or Hamburg:—100 cases bristles. For London or Glasgow:—100 cases ginger. For Harve or Hamburg or London:—20 cases bristles. For Rotterdam:—70 bales tobacco, 5 bales china hemp. For Marseilles:—50 bales cassia. For Odessa:—250 cases cassia. For Valencia:—450 packages cassia. For Alexandria:—200 cases cassia. For Hamburg:—7 cases sundries. For Antwerp:—6 bales bamboos. For New York:—10 cases hemp cloth.

Per P. & O. steamer *Socotra*, sailed on 5th Aug. For London:—1,125 bales hemp, 1,165 boxes tea, 202 cases cassia, 150 rolls mats and matting, 70 bales waste silk, 3 cases blackwoodware, 5 cases chinaware, 5 cases personal effects, 4 cases cigars, 9 cases books and paper. For London or Antwerp or Hamburg:—50 cases gallnuts. For Malta:—10 bales matting. For London or Goole:—100 bales waste silk. For London or Manchester:—64 bales waste silk. For Glasgow:—5 cases chinaware, 1 case woodware. For Marseilles:—100 bales hemp, 287 bales leaf tobacco, 3 cases hats, 100 cases cassia.

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 5th August, 1904.—Indo-Chinas and China Sugars continue to attract the chief attention of operators, in both of which stocks further advances have been established; otherwise a fair miscellaneous business have been transacted at gradually improving rates.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been booked at \$662½, and later at \$660 (a small lot), the market closing with buyers at \$660. London is unchanged at £68. 10s. 0d. Nationals continue in request at \$38.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions are unchanged at \$545 sellers. China Traders are weaker with sellers at \$63. North Chinas, Yangtszes, and Cantons are unchanged and without local business.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong continue in request at \$310. Chinas are steady with probable buyers at \$88.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao are easier with sellers at \$31 after small sales at \$31½ and \$31½ for the settlement delivery. Indo-Chinas under a strong local and northern demand for cash shares have gradually advanced to \$109 buyers, whilst \$112 for December delivery is now offered after considerable sales at \$110 to \$111. China and Manilas are quieter, but buyers might be found at \$25½, holders asking \$26. Douglases are easier with sellers at \$35. Star Ferries continue in request, and these shares can now be placed at \$37 and \$27 for the old and new issues respectively. Shell Transports have declined to 22 sellers, 21½ buyers.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars come again into demand after the settlement, small sales being effected at \$185, \$186 and \$187, the market closing with sales reported at \$189 cash and for her buyers, and at \$190 for the settlement delivery. Luzons are without change at \$9 sellers.

MINING.—Quotations are unchanged and there is no local business to report.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have steadily advanced and after sales at \$219 to \$221 cash are now quoted \$22 buyers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves are easier with sellers at \$112. New Amoy Docks have receded to \$27½. Farnhams are quoted in the north at Tls. 147 buyers.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands continue firm with sales and buyers at \$151. Kowloon Lands and West Points are strong at \$38 and \$58½ respectively; for the latter an offer of \$60 might perhaps result in business. Humphreys Estates have sold at \$12½ and \$11½, closing with probable buyers at the higher rate. Hongkong Hotels are unchanged with buyers at \$134.

COTTON MILLS.—Quotations are unchanged and we have no local business to report.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements are weaker with sellers at \$29½. Watsons have advanced to \$15 with sales and further buyers. Electrics are firmer with buyers at \$15 and \$9½ for the old and new issues respectively. Ices are strong at \$235 ex the interim dividend of \$4 per share paid on the 2nd inst. China Providents have sold and are in further request at \$9½. Watkins have improved to \$8½ buyers and Powells to \$11 buyers. To our list is now added the Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., established in 1902 with a capital of \$75,000 divided into 15,000 shares of \$5 each, the market price of which is \$7 nominal.

MEMOS.—Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. half-yearly meeting on the 16th instant. Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation half-yearly meeting on the 20th instant. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. half-yearly meeting on the 22nd instant. Transfer books close on the 8th instant.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$660, buyers (L'don, £68. 10s.)
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares	28	\$38, buyers
B. Shares	28	\$38, buyers
Foun. Shares	21	\$10, buyers
Insurance—		
Union	\$100	\$545, sellers
China Traders	25	\$63, sellers
North China	25	Tls. 67½
Yangtsze	60	\$130
Canton	50	\$208
Hongkong Fire	50	\$310, buyers
China Fire	20	\$88
Steamship Coys.—		
H. Canton and M.	15	\$31, buyers
Indo-China S. N.	210	\$109, buyers
China and Manila	50	\$25½, buyers
Douglas Steamship	50	\$35, sellers
Star Ferry	10	\$37, buyers
{	5	\$27, buyers
Shell Transport and		
Trading Co.	21	21/8, buyers
Do. pref. shares	210	£8. 10s.
Refineries—		
China Sugar	100	\$189, buyers
Luzon Sugar	100	\$9, sellers
Mining—		
Punjom	11	nominal
Do. Preference	1	40 cts., sellers
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$490
Raub	18 10d.	\$7½, sellers
Docks, Etc.—		
H. & W. Dock	50	\$222, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	50	\$112, sellers
New Amoy Dock	60	\$27½, sellers
S. C. F. Boyd & Co.	Tls. 100	Tls. 147, buyers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$151, buyers
Kowloon Land & B.	30	\$38
West Point Building	50	\$58, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	50	\$134, buyers
Humphreys Estate	10	\$12½, buyers
{	2½	\$4½, buyers
Shanghai Land Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	Tls. 109
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 50	Tls. 30, sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 25
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 32½
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 100, sellers
Hongkong	10	\$14½, sellers
Green Island Cement	10	\$30½, sales & sellers
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	12	\$10.50, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	10	\$15, sales & buyers
Hongkong Electric	5	\$9½, buyers
Hongkong & C. Gas	210	\$160, buyers
Hongkong Rope	50	\$140, sellers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	25	\$48, sellers
Hongkong Ice	25	\$235, ex div., buy.
H. H. L. Tramways	100	\$280, buyers
Hk. Steam Water	10	\$19
Boat Co., Ltd.		
Dairy Farm	6	\$20, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	10	\$37, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	12/6	\$5, buyers
United Asbestos	4	\$9½, ex div., buy.
Do.	10	\$18½, ex div.
Tebrau Planting Co.	5	\$1½, sellers
China Prov. L. & M.	10	\$9½, sales
Watkins, Ltd.	10	\$8½, buyers
China Light & Power	10	\$9½
Co., Ltd.		
Powell, Ltd.	10	\$11, buyers
Shanghai and Hong-		
kong Dyeing and	50	\$50
Cleaning Co., Ltd.		
Canton, Hongkong Ice	10	\$10, nominal
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited	500	\$150, sellers
Philippine Tobacco	10	\$9½, sellers
Trust Co., Ltd.		
Steam Laundry Co.,	5	\$7, ex div., buyers
{ Ltd.		
S. C. Morning Post	25	\$25, nominal

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., in their Share Report for the week ending 28th July, 1904, state:—A very large business has been done during the week, especially in S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co. shares and Indo-China shares; with both these stocks the rates have been very steady, but at close they are stronger. In the loss of the Indo-China s.s. "Hipsang," the Company lose nothing, she being fully covered by insurance in London. The T. T. rate on London to-day is 2/7. Banks.

—H. & S. Banks. No local transactions are reported. Hongkong quotes buyers at \$662½, with London quotation of £68. 10s. Marine Insurance.—The only business reported is a sale of North Chinas at Tls. 67½. China Traders are offering locally at current rates. Fire Insurance.—Nothing doing. Shipping.—Indo-Chinas.—The market opened on the 31st with sales for July delivery at Tls. 74. 22nd, October shares were placed at 72 and 72½ and for December 73½ and 73. 23rd, for July at 72 and 72½ August, 73 October and 72 and 73 December. 25th, 72 July, 71½ September and 72 December. 26th, at 71 and 73 September, 72, 72½ and 73 October, 73 November, and 73½ December. To Hongkong at \$101 ex. 71½. 27th, the market strengthened and cash shares were placed at 73, later sales took place for July at 72 and 72½, and for December at 74 and 74½. At closing business has been done at 74 and 75½ December, and there are further buyers at these rates. Docks and Wharves.—S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd.—The market opened on the 21st with sales at Tls. 143 July, 145 September. 22nd, July shares were placed at Tls. 143, 142, 141 and 140½ and a quotation of 144 closed that day's business for July; 143 August. 23rd, July shares were placed at 142, August 143, October 144, December 147, July 142, September 143½ and 144, October 145, and December 147. 26th, 142 July, 143 August, 144 September, 145 October, 147 December, 27th, at 142½, 142 and 143 July, 143 and 146½ Oct., 148 and 149 Dec., market closing steady with buyers at 143 July. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves have been placed at Tls. 150. Sugars.—No business reported. Mining.—The only business reported is in Kaiping, London scrip, at Tls. 6. Lands.—No business reported. There are sellers of Shanghai at Tls. 111, no buyers over Tls. 109. Industrial.—Shanghai Ices have been placed at Tls. 23. Paper and Pulp at 130 and 135 for cash, and 140 November. Langkats.—The market for this has been very quiet during the week, and only a few transactions are reported. Sellers freely offered shares at 300 and some small transactions are reported at this rate. Yesterday shares were placed at Tls. 297½ and 295 July. A transaction is reported on the 26th at 302½ for August. Sumatras have been placed at Tls. 70. Stores and Hotels.—Hall and Hotlz have been placed at \$30 and \$30½ and Weeks at \$19. Miscellaneous.—The only business reported is in Telephones at Tls. 68. Loans.—Kaiping 6 per cent. Debs. £20 paid up have been placed at £17. 8s. Municipal Debs. 6 per cent. have been placed at Tls. 96. Astor House Deb. 8 per cent. at par. Debenture stocks generally are offering.

EXCHANGE.

SATURDAY, 8th August.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer 1/10½
Bank Bills, on demand 1/10½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/10½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/10½
Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/10½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 1/10½

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand 233
Credits 4 months' sight 236½

ON GERMANY.—On demand

189

ON NEW YORK.—Bank Bills, on demand

45

ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer

137½

ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer

137½

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, at sight

71½

ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand

90½

ON MANILA.—On demand

90½

ON SINGAPORE.—On demand

Nom.

ON BATAVIA.—On demand

111

ON HAIPHONG.—On demand

1½ p.m.

ON SAIGON.—On demand

1½ p.m.

ON BANGKOK.—On demand

61

SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate

\$10 75

GOLD L.F.A.F. 130 fine, per tael

\$56.90

BAR SILVER, per oz.

26½

FREIGHTS.

From Hankow per Conference Steamers.—To London and Northern Continental ports (via Shanghai):—40/- plus River Freight. To Genoa, Marseilles or Havre (via Shanghai):—Tea and General Cargo 41/8 plus River Freight. To New York (overland):—Tea 68½ cents per lb. gross plus River Freight. To New York (via Suez):—Tea and General Cargo 35/- per ton. To Shanghai:—Tea and General Cargo, Taels 1.80 per ton weight or measurement.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

July—

ARRIVALS.

- 28, Emma Luyken, Ger. str., from Singapore.
 28, Taiyuan, British str., from Kobe.
 29, Amara, British str., from Hongay.
 29, Apenrade, German str., from Pakhoi.
 29, Benvorlich, British str., from London.
 29, Daiya Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
 29, Emma Luyken, Ger. str., from Singapore.
 29, Fausang, British str., from Sourabaya.
 29, Hsieh Ho, Chinese str., from Canton.
 29, Leviathan, British cruiser, from Yung Shing Bay.
 29, Mathilde, German str., from Swatow.
 29, Nubia, British str., from Bombay.
 30, Ballarat, British str., from Shanghai.
 30, Chiynen, Chinese str., from Canton.
 30, Diu, Portuguese gunboat, from Macao.
 30, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
 30, Kwongsang, British str., from Canton.
 30, L eemoon, German str., from Canton.
 30, Petrarch, German str., from Saigon.
 30, Tean, British str., from Manila.
 30, Thales, British str., from Swatow.
 30, Themis, Norwegian str., from Kobe.
 30, Tyr, Norwegian str., from Canton.
 31, Andree Rickmers, Ger. str., from Bangkok.
 31, Glenogle, British str., from Amoy.
 31, Hongmoh, British str., from Singapore.
 31, Hue, French str., from Haiphong.
 31, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 31, Magallanes, American str., from Manila.
 31, Petchaburi, German str., from Bangkok.
 31, Sagami, British str., from Manila.
 31, Telemachus, British str., from Saigon.
 31, Triumph, German str., from Coast Ports.
- August—
 1, C. F. Laeisz, German str., from Kelung.
 1, Glenesk, British str., from Middlesbro.
 1, Laisang, British str., from Calcutta.
 1, Oscar II., Norwegian str., from Moji.
 1, Rubi, British str., from Manila.
 1, Whampoa, British str., from Shanghai.
 1, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.
 2, Belgian King, British str., from Faratsu.
 2, Choysang, British str., from Shanghai.
 2, Foyle, British str., from Kutchinotzu.
 2, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
 2, Keemun, British str., from Foochow.
 2, Nanyang, German str., from Canton.
 2, Shaohsing, British str., from Shanghai.
 2, Sokoto, British 4-m. lge., from New York.
 2, Sungkiang, British str., from Manila.
 2, Taksang, British str., from Bangkok.
 3, Bruhbilde, German str., from Wakamatsu.
 3, Capri, Italian str., from Bombay.
 3, Carl Menzell, Ger. str., from Malay Bay.
 3, Heimdal, Norwegian str., from Chefoo.
 3, Loongmoon, German str., from Canton.
 3, Menelaus, British str., from Liverpool.
 3, Merionethshire, British str., from London.
 3, Southgate, British str., from Karatsu.
 3, Store Nordiske, Danish str., from a cruise.
 3, Tjimahi, Dutch str., from Macassar.
 3, Ujina, British str., from Singapore.
 3, Wongkoi, German str., from Bangkok.
 4, Chihli, British str., from Canton.
 4, M. Struve, German str., from Tamsui.
 4, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
 4, Lothian, British str., from Salina Cruz.
 4, Purnea, British str., from Rangoon.
 4, Ratho, British str., from Barry.
 4, Socotra, British str., from Yokohama.
 4, Wuhu, British str., from Wuhu.
 4, Zweena, British str., from Rangoon.
 5, Hailoong, British str., from Coast Ports.
 5, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
 5, Johanne, German str., from Tourane.
 5, Roshampton, British str., from Venice.
 6, Babelsberg, German str., from Kobe.
 6, Borg, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
 6, Evie J. Ray, Amr. barque, from Manila.
 6, Keongwai, German str., from Bangkok.
 6, Kwangtah, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 6, Loosok, German str., from Bangkok.
 6, Rein, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
 6, Taming, British str., from Manila.
 6, Tritos, German str., from Swatow.
 6, Waihora, British str., from Hoihow.
 7, Changchow, British str., from Shanghai.
 7, James Brand, Brit. str., from Pulo Bukum.
 7, Loksang, British str., from Bangkok.
 7, Machaon, British str., from Liverpool.
 7, Machew, German str., from Bangkok.
 7, Siam, British str., from Shanghai.

7, Tyr, Norwegian str., from Hongay.

DEPARTURES.

- July—
 29, Glenfalloch, British str., for Amoy.
 29, Humber, British storeship, for Weihaiwei.
 29, Loongsang, British str., for Manila.
 29, Orange, British str., for Bangkok.
 29, Prometheus, Norw. str., for Bangkok.
 29, Vale of Doon, Sarawak bark, for Rajang.
 29, Woosung, British str., for Shanghai.
 29, Yawata Maru, Jap. str., for Australia.
 30, Andalusia, German str., for Tsintan.
 30, Dagmar, German str., for Singapore.
 30, Empire, British str., for Kobe.
 31, Haiching, British str., for Takao.
 31, Hailan, French str., for Pakhoi.
 30, Hsieh Ho, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 30, Nubia, British str., for Shanghai.
 30, Ruth, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 30, Taiyuan, British str., for Australia.
 30, Tyr, Norwegian str., for Hongay.
 30, Yatsing, British str., for Sourabaya.
 30, Zafro, British str., for Manila.
 31, Apenrade, German str., for Haiphong.
 31, Ballarat, British str., for Europe.
 31, Benvorlich, British str., for Nagasaki.
 31, Frithjof, Norwegian str., for Tamsui.
 31, Kwongsang, British str., for Shanghai.
 31, Mathilde, German str., for Hoihow.

August—

- 1, Diu, Portuguese gunboat, for Macao.
 1, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.
 1, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Canton.
 1, Lyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.
 2, Esang, British str., for Tientsin.
 2, Chowtai, German str., for Bangkok.
 2, Georgian Prince, Brit. str., for Singapore.
 2, Sagami, British str., for Shanghai.
 2, Thales, British str., for Coast Ports.
 2, Whampoa, British str., for Canton.
 3, Ajax, British str., for Shanghai.
 3, Amara, British str., for Saigon.
 3, Coptic, British str., for San Francisco.
 3, Daiya Maru, Japanese str., for Yangtze.
 3, Empr. of China, British str., for Vancouver.
 3, Gregory Apar, British str., for Calcutta.
 3, Hongmoh, British str., for Amoy.
 3, Hue, French str., for Haiphong.
 3, Legaspi, American str., for Manila.
 3, Menelaus, British str., for Shanghai.
 3, Nu vna, British str., for Sourabaya.
 3, Oscar II., Norw. str., for Kutchinotzu.
 3, Shaohsing, British str., for Canton.
 3, Tean, British str., for Manila.
 4, C. Ferd. Laeisz, Ger. str., for Hamburg.
 4, Chiynen, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 4, Dr H. J. Kiær, Norw. str., for Manila.
 4, Merionethshire, Brit. str., for Shanghai.
 4, P. Luitpold, German str., for Europe.
 4, Petrarch, German str., for Saigon.
 4, Ratho, British str., for Yokohama.
 4, Southgate, British str., for Saigon.
 4, Themis, Norwegian str., for Kobe.
 5, Andree Rickmers, Ger. str., for Bangkok.
 5, Chihli, British str., for Swatow.
 5, Glenesk, British str., for Shanghai.
 5, Haitan, British str., for Coast Ports.
 5, Keemun, British str., for London.
 5, Petchaburi, German str., for Bangkok.
 5, Socotra, British str., for London.
 5, Store Nordiske, Danish str., for a cruise.
 5, Wuhu, British str., for Canton.
 5, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
 6, Ascot, British str., for Tientsin.
 6, Eclipse, British cruiser, for Europe.
 6, Foyle, British str., for Manila.
 6, Loongmoon, German str., for Shanghai.
 6, Nanyang, German str., for Saigon.
 6, Purnea, British str., for Amoy.
 6, Rubi, British str., for Manila.
 6, Sungkiang, British str., for Cebu.
 6, Taksang, British str., for Bangkok.
 6, Telemachus, British str., for Saigon.
 6, Triumph, German str., for Swatow.
 6, Ujina, British str., for Yokohama.
 6, Zweena, British str., for Shanghai.
 7, Hailoong, British str., for Swatow.
 7, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
 7, Johanne, German str., for Swatow.
 7, Magallanes, Amr. str., for Saigon.
 7, M. Struve, German str., for Tamsui.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per Nubia, for Hongkong, from Marseilles, H.E. Sir Matthew Nathan, Lieut. Leslie, and Miss Richardson; from London, Mr. Kermish; from Fremantle, Mr. Brussel; from Bombay, Mrs. Brooks and Major Mosse; from Colombo,

Mrs. Goldsmith; from Singapore, Messrs. Wemyss and Goldsmith; for Shanghai, from London, Messrs. Mason, C. Chicken, S. Sadoine, and Staff-Sergt. Barratt; from Colombo, Mr. Glick; from Singapore, Messrs. Ellinger and Hubbard; for Kobe, from London, Mr. Salmosen.

Per Prinz Regent Luitpold, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Mr. D. F. Grabm, Mrs. Leontine B. Hug and child, Messrs. Hechforl and A. R. Grant, Miss Graciana Scheerer, Messrs. B. L. Palmer, J. S. Savage, T. W. Groves, D. Ferguson, J. Stewart, T. Thomson, J. Charles, R. Rogers, and J. Minagawa, Mrs. P. Groves and children, Mr. Ley, Mrs. S. Nishigori, Messrs. T. Kurokawa and A. Nishigori; from Kobe, Messrs. E. H. Sharp and Fromovich; from Nagasaki, Mrs. Matsu Hamanaka and Mrs. Kimi Hamasaki; from Shanghai, Miss E. Jorge, Mr. and Mrs. Conliff Owen, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Alves, Messrs. G. J. Lyons and E. S. Ford, Miss M. Ford, Messrs. A. J. M. Gomes, Max Michael, M. Pirie, and S. Benjamin, Mrs. Ethel Newman, Messrs. F. H. Gulich and Blanchard, Mrs. Carmer, Mrs. Rosenfeld, Mrs. E. Robins, Mrs. J. Weinberg, Messrs. J. B. Harrop and A. Souza; from Foochow, Mr. R. P. F. Hedde; for Singapore, from Yokohama, Dr. H. Ten Kate and Mr. K. Takagi; from Shanghai, Dr. Hinge, Messrs. Jorns, von Cosel, and H. M. Gruenberg, Misses Sarah Dimand, Popy Dimand, Anna Musiowa, Malvina Lurzena, and Mrs. Anny Feldman; for Colombo, from Yokohama, Misses Margo and Helen Hunt; from Shanghai, Mr. Buchfink; for Port Said, from Shanghai, Mr. L. E. Keyser, Misses N. Orloff, A. Jashagine, P. Kurenaz, A. Basukowitch, and N. Baicubewitch; for Naples, from Kobe, Count von Hochberg, Miss A. Heintschel, and Mr. K. Weichert; from Shanghai, Messrs. Ibler and Federico de Signoribus; for Genoa, from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Fabel and Mr. T. Okubo; from Kobe, Mr. K. Ikeda; from Shanghai, Mr. J. Faust, Mr. and Mrs. Hass, and Mr. Banth; for Southampton, from Yokohama, Mr. J. M. Hunter; for London, from Shanghai, Messrs. H. G. R. Gullay and H. E. MacCann; for Hamburg, from Kobe, Mr. A. Larsen; for Bremen, from Kobe, Capt. Hermanssen; from Shanghai, Mrs. and 2 Misses von Herwart, Messrs. C. Schouw and E. Wildhagen, Miss Therese Baill, Messrs. Orwind Larsen and C. Hummalk.

Per Ballarat, from Shanghai, for London, Messrs. E. E. Gage, J. G. Grant and N. Nazaru; for Marseilles, Messrs. C. W. Banks and E. Phipps; for Singapore, Mr. John Williams; from Hongkong, for London, Messrs. S. Clough, A. G. Clark and Mario Leitao; for Marseilles, Mr. F. E. Sondern; for Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Main, Mr. M. de Vere; for Penang, Mr. and Mrs. Aw Kong and child; for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. L. Roguon, Messrs. L. P. Soloman, Henry Lin and J. A. Pattie.

Per Empress of China, for Vancouver, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Flayelle and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Beck, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Lee and child, Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Witt, Mr. and Mrs. Bonnefond, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. McCallum, Mrs. Harding Davis, Mrs. A. E. More and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bateson Wright, Col. and Mrs. Webb, Dr. and Mrs. Lambelle, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Woolmer, Dr. and Mrs. Dobson, Mrs. Greene and son, Mrs. H. Morimals, Mr. and Mrs. K. Uyeno, Mrs. J. Gomes de Silva, F. F. Wing, U.S.A., C. E. Landerdale, U.S.A., Mouillae, and J. H. Leve, Misses Schafer, Chesnut, and H. Ozuru, Messrs. J. Rampley, Stewart Bridge, H. H. Bridge, G. J. Bruce, E. T. C. Werner, F. J. Jeffries, W. Abel, B. A. Beard, J. A. Mackay, B. L. Thorp, D. Thorp, W. G. Macvicar, F. P. Peterson, P. H. Holyoak, H. E. R. Hunter, P. B. Davies, S. Ramandas, von Kropff, O. G. S. Lane, E. Nicholls, H. Sykes, A. E. Blanco, A. Tyaok, W. R. Robertson, C. J. Arnell, H. W. Slade, W. G. Humphreys, P. C. Potts, P. Inouye, E. Kirk, H. Stephens Aldrich, G. Lee Lum, Ronald F. Lee Lum, T. Watanabe, Otsuchi, Omasa, R. Ciocappelle, A. Vota, T. Mushima, Tcheney, D. Minosaki, C. W. Hunter, and F. A. Funck, and Miss Sax.

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